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A Special Issue:

RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955

OFFICIAL U. S. ARMY MONTHLY MAGAZINE



ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE of the DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The mission of ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST is to keep personnel of the Army aware of trends and developments of professional concern.

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TO ASSURE effective Reserve Forces for the Nation's defense, the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 requires vigorous and sustained support by the armed services and the public alike. Various aspects of the Army's implementation of the Reserve program, together with expressions of civic support, are contained in this Special Issue.

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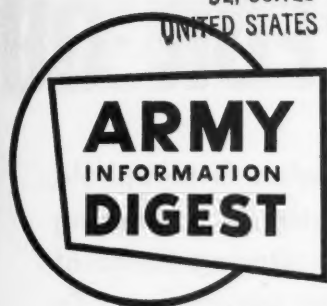
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FEBRUARY 1956

Volume 11

Number 2

A SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE

Reserve Forces Act of 1955

The Need for Our Reserve <i>by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker</i>	2
Army Support and Implementation of the Act <i>by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor</i>	5
Reserves of the Army—Mainstay of Victory <i>by Lt. Col. Josiah B. Miller</i>	8
A New Reserve—A New Way of Life <i>by Brig. Gen. Philip F. Lindeman</i>	22
The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 <i>by Capt. Anthony P. Glasser</i>	28
Questions and Answers	34
Options Available Under the Act (<i>Chart</i>)	36
Army Active Duty for Training Program <i>by Brig. Gen. L. V. Hightower</i>	40
High School Study Unit Aids Career Planning	47
Moral Values in Military Service <i>by Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) Patrick J. Ryan</i>	48
Safeguarding Health, Welfare and Morals	52
Guardsmen Can Benefit <i>by Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson</i>	53
As a Trainee Sees It <i>by Pvt. Michael D. Koplów</i>	57

— *Views By Some Leading Americans* —

The Case for a "Well Organized Militia" <i>by Hon. Overton Brooks</i>	62
Industry's Stake in the Reserve Forces Act <i>by Boyd Campbell</i>	66
Labor's Stake in the Reserve <i>by George Meany</i>	69
From the Women's Viewpoint <i>by Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman</i>	70

THE NEED FOR OUR

THE ARMY'S all-important mission is to uphold the interests of the United States, in a shooting war, in cold war, or in peace. During times of peace its major mission is to deter aggression. To successfully deter aggression, its ability to fight and win must be so convincing that any potential enemy knows in advance that aggression on his part would not pay.

This ability is not measured in terms of weapons, equipment, and active forces alone. It is also based to a very great extent on the existence of a trained, fully equipped and manned ready Reserve. One cannot over-emphasize the need for a trained Reserve. We must at all times recognize that the tools of war, however vital a role they may play in any conflict, are useless without men who are trained to use them.

The very nature of global war decrees that the Army become increasingly flexible and mobile. It also decrees that a high state of preparedness exist at all times in both our active and Reserve forces. Our Army, like the age it is a part of, is constantly changing. It is forever developing new tools and new techniques, and its men must know how to use and apply them.

No longer can we afford to spend long months after a conflict begins in preparing our Reserves for their vital role. This training must be timely and continuous. Those of us who have shared life on the battlefield know all too well that it is neither fair to the individual nor his country for

a man to enter combat without adequate training.

Today—through the Reserve Forces Act of 1955—we have a means of assuring our country of a strong, reliable, and ready Reserve. This Act offers the youth of this country a means of discharging their military obligations without disrupting their careers or education—an unprecedented opportunity that every young man, I feel, should seize.

To the employer who cooperates in the training program, it offers among other things a better satisfied labor force, more responsible employees, and fewer men required to be away from the job for thirty to forty-five days of annual training. To the United States it offers the assurance of a fully manned, well equipped, and adequately trained ready Reserve.

I feel strongly that the youth of America, their parents, and the responsible citizens of every community should know about the Reserve training program. I also feel that members of the active force should at all times be prepared to explain the advantages of this training to American youth. We must leave no stone unturned in our efforts to build a powerful ready Reserve in being.

The size of our active Army and the future of this Nation rest upon the success of our Reserve program. To insure posterity the same blessings of democracy which we cherish, it is necessary that the youth of America be aware of its responsibility to their government, and meet it faithfully.



FIRST MAN . . . Army Chief of Staff General Maxwell D. Taylor greets Private Craig Chapman, first man to enlist in his area under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 at Fort Ord, California. General Taylor served with Private Chapman's father, the late Major General E. G. Chapman, during World War II. Looking on is Major General Gilman C. Mudgett, 6th Infantry Division and Fort Ord Commanding General.

Army Support and Implementation of the Reserve Forces Act

General Maxwell D. Taylor
Chief of Staff, United States Army

I AM particularly interested in obtaining maximum benefit from the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 as a means of improving our military posture. The necessity to strengthen our Reserve Forces has never been more vital than it is now, within this era where "time-compression" prevails.

By "time-compression," I mean that in the event of national emergency or war, days may count more than weeks or months did in our past conflicts. Therefore, our Reserve Forces must be pre-trained and prepared for immediate action when and if necessary. The Army is doing its utmost to help create this readiness.

As the President's signature was affixed to the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 on 9 August, Department of the Army action to implement this legislation was already underway. Formal action had been taken to obtain the Army's quota for the enlistments within the six month's training program.

On 1 August, Department of the Army representatives met with the commanders of the ZI armies at

Headquarters, Continental Army Command, to discuss the Army's implementing directive. On 3 August the Department of the Army communicated its pre-enactment alert and issued instructions on recruiting and training.

Immediately following issuance of the Executive Order (16 August 1955), which authorized enlistments under the Reserve Forces Act, the Department of the Army directed subordinate commands and agencies to make maximum effort toward recruiting. Reserve unit commanders were given virtually unrestricted latitude in recruiting young men for their organizations.

NO military plan can be successfully implemented unless it is thoroughly understood. Each of the ZI army commanders, or a senior officer representative, met with me in Washington on 14 October 1955 to discuss the implementation of the Reserve Forces Act. Through the media of command channels and staff conferences the Department of the Army is insuring that

all commands have a clear understanding of the Reserve Forces Act and a sound appreciation of its objectives.

However, Army effort to insure success in this specific program, as part of the Army's over-all Reserve Program, has not been limited merely to the military field. Public understanding and support of both this legislation and the whole Reserve program are essential to preparedness, peace—and if necessary, our survival.

Both individual and community responsibilities in respect to preparedness must be understood and appreciated. Therefore, the Army has solicited the support of civic and business organizations to further this understanding and insure our preparedness.

AN ALL-OUT Army effort is underway to assure a vigorous and sustained public information and recruiting program. The Army will continue to inform the public through all means at its disposal so that there is a clear understanding of the purpose, provisions, and benefits of the Reserve Forces Act. Adequate information has been provided so that young men may be able to make proper personal decisions in respect to choices in military service.

These initial actions provide the foundation from which other efforts must proceed.

FROM the processing, equipping, and training of individuals to the molding of combat-ready units, the Active Army will assist and support the creation of a stronger Army Reserve in all respects. The first stage is to provide Army Re-

serve units with trained individuals, whether they are recently discharged from the Active Army, or are the special products of training under this new act. The next step is to provide these units with improved facilities and additional military equipment so that they can begin team training.

The Army plans to equip Reserve organizations with adequate weapons and the modern military machinery pertinent to the function and mission of each particular unit. However, this equipment must be cared for, and proper maintenance requires trained personnel.

THE Active Army's big task is that of training. Individuals on active duty for both short and long terms will be carefully trained by modern military methods. In providing the facilities for active duty training of young men destined for Reserve units, Army commands in the United States are well prepared and ready to assist.

Military planning has insured accommodation and logistical support by the Active Army for Reserve units during summer training. In addition, instructor teams from the Active Army will be made available to the maximum extent possible. The standards to be achieved in all training must remain high. The attainment of these standards is a responsibility of both Active and Reserve elements of the Army.

Numbers alone do not produce military strength. Soldier quality is essential to our strength. This quality is achieved by good leadership and instruction. The men who volunteer for six months training, as well as those beginning longer terms, will be trained under capa-

ble leaders. Care has been used in the selection of commissioned and noncommissioned officers in order to provide high quality leadership for the 17 and 18 year old men who comprise the most youthful portion of our Army strength.

Army Reserve units are generally in need of much better facilities within home town areas than they have at present. The Department of the Army recognizes this requirement, and it is recommending an appropriation of 62 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1957 for the construction of Army Reserve facilities. This sum of 62 million dollars for one year is greater than the amount provided for such facilities over the past five years.

IT IS THE ultimate product that counts. The responsibility for achieving combat-ready units transcends all categories of military duty. Officers on active duty and in the Army Reserve must bear their responsibilities and work hard toward the goal we seek. The young Reservists must come to recognize the Army as *their* Army and not consider themselves separate from it. We cannot join quickly in crisis

and be successful unless we have worked cooperatively in the peace we are endeavoring to insure.

The Army Reservist is a soldier. He stands in uniform among thousands of other American citizens on active and Reserve duty who comprise a single military team for defense. The Reservist, regardless of category of service, may be assured that he will be taught and treated as any other soldier, respected in his dignity as an individual.

Support is not a one-way proposition. It is incumbent upon every Army Reservist to support our preparedness program with hard work, loyalty, adherence to discipline, and cooperation. In return, the Army assures the Reservist of opportunities for promotion and recognition.

Army support of its Reserve program ranges from material resources to moral support and leadership. The Army recognizes that its strength as a deterrent to war, or as a victor in any conflict, rests strongly on all Reserve components as an indispensable part of the total military strength of the Nation.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 is a highly significant law because it makes it mandatory that all individuals who enter the Armed Forces subsequent to its date of enactment will have an obligation to participate in Reserve training.

To this end the military services have been instructed to make known to all individuals who are enlisted, appointed or inducted into the Armed Forces the exact nature and full extent of this obligation.

The Department of Defense intends to press forward as rapidly as possible to strengthen our Reserve under the provisions of this Act and thereby to contribute directly to the strengthening of our over-all national security.

Charles E. Wilson
Secretary of Defense

Reserves of the Army—

MAINSTAY OF

Lieutenant Colonel Josiah

THE RIGHT and the obligation of all able-bodied citizens to bear arms in the service of the Nation has been recognized from the earliest colonial times. It is an obligation founded in the basic responsibility of a man to protect the security of his country, the safety of his family, and his own liberty. It is as inevitable as paying taxes. George Washington expressed this basic idea of the citizen-in-arms when he said: "... every citizen who enjoys the protection of a free government owes his personal services to the defense of it."

The earliest settlers solved the problem of military defense by requiring each male citizen to provide himself with arms and ammunition, and by organizing to repel local attack. In this way the first Militia bands were formed in this country.

With the establishment of colonial governments, the separate Militia units were organized throughout each colony although they still retained their own local character. Frequently the Militia from several

colonies furnished quotas to supplement the forces of the Crown to fight a common enemy. This was the case in the French and Indian Wars.

Thus the concept of the citizen soldier, ready to answer the call to arms at a moment's notice, had its origin—the idea that nearly all a man had to do to become a soldier was to grab his musket from the mantelpiece. This was the concept of the colonial "Minuteman."

Actually the early Militia had some training. Many of them were used to the rigors of outdoor life, knew how to handle their crude firearms for hunting, and were robust enough to enjoy a good fight. They held scheduled drills and had drill manuals, but the nature of their instruction and the quality of their discipline varied greatly from one locality to another. They all recognized their responsibility to bear arms for the common cause.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THE Revolutionary War provided the true test of the Colonial Militia and although it proved its mettle on many occasions, serious faults became apparent. When the Militia units from the different colonies joined Washington's Con-

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSIAH B. MILLER, Artillery, is on duty in the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

OVICTORY IN PAST WARS

Colonel B. Miller

tinental Army, many untrained officers and men were found in the ranks. The standards of the units varied to so great a degree that it was difficult to mold them into a cohesive fighting machine.

It was soon discovered that, for the most part, officers elected by the men could not exert authority and hold their positions. Popularity was no substitute for military knowledge and experience. Discipline and training suffered accordingly.

Washington pleaded for "trained bands" of Militia in place of the "broken staff" with which he was furnished. The short term of enlistment then in vogue, usually from three to six months, proved another stumbling block in the way of a speedy victory. The Militia had a habit of melting away each winter, so that a new army had to be trained each spring.

The early successes of the Militia at Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill tended to blind the Nation to some of the serious weaknesses in the military policy which directed the efforts of the patriots in the Revolution. Since the Colonies had so recently united in a common purpose, there had been no central guidance of the Militia and no Reg-

ular military establishment to advise the Continental Congress on the formulation of military policy.

The citizen-soldier had proved that victory without prior preparation and organized training was costly and illusive. Only after months of training at dreary camps like Valley Forge under the centralized command of the Continental Army were the citizen-soldiers assured of final success.

No republic can afford to maintain a large standing army in time of peace, nor can it afford to maintain a military force less than that required to insure its security and to support its foreign policy. The newly formed United States was quick to adopt the first part of this policy not only because of the people's inborn fear of a standing army inherited from their European ancestry, but more practically because the treasury was empty.

The Continental Army was disbanded and by June 1784 only Alexander Hamilton's old company of Artillery remained in the Continental service. The new nation relied on its citizen-soldiers to carry out the second part of the policy, but it failed to provide them with the means for doing so. Recognition of the need for trained citizen-



Shortly after General George Washington crossed the Delaware to whip the Hessians at Trenton, short term enlistments caused most of his army to melt away.

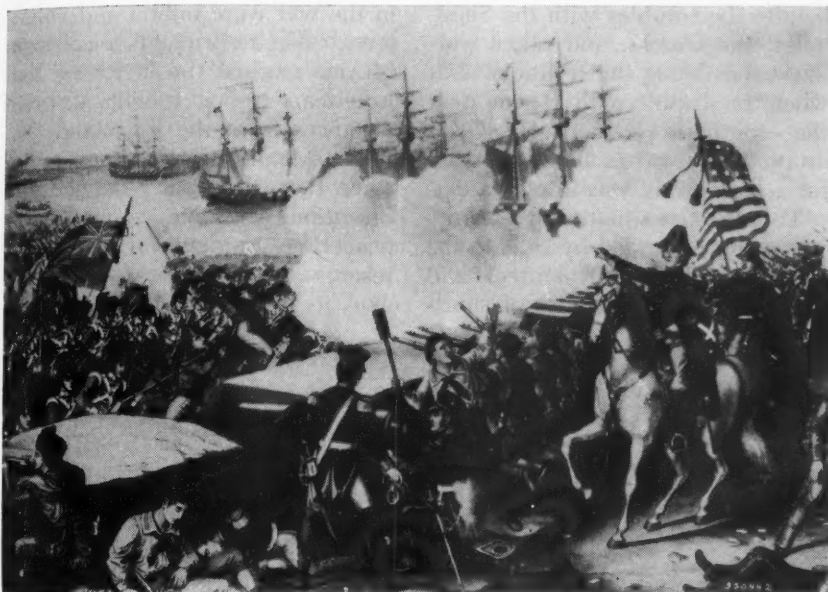
soldiers prompted and supported legislation which established the Regular Army and provided for the establishment of adequate reserve forces.

With this basic military policy in mind, and with the weaknesses of the military mobilization under the Confederation fresh in their memories, the framers of the Constitution wisely gave the Congress the power: "... to raise and support armies, to ... [call] forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively ... the authority of training the militia according to the

discipline prescribed by Congress."

It was under the first of these powers that the Congress found authority for the establishment of the United States Army in 1789 and for its Reserve many years later. The Militia, although subject to the limited control of the Federal Government defined in the Constitution, has remained under the control of the State governors except when called into the Federal service in times of emergency.

In 1792, at the insistence of President Washington, the Congress reaffirmed the traditional principle of a compulsory universal military obligation for all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years in a law designed to provide a more uniform Militia throughout the United States. The Act required Militia company commanders to



Gen. Andrew Jackson's backwoods sharpshooters scored a smashing victory at New Orleans. The War of 1812 demonstrated that it takes time and uniform training to produce successful troops.

enroll all eligible men and to add the names of those who became of military age or who moved into the community. The law left the supervision of the Militia strictly to the States with subsequent differences in standards and procedures a natural result. Yet, with only minor changes, the law governed citizen-soldiers in the Militia for over a century.

WAR OF 1812

DURING the years of crisis which led to the declaration of war against England on 18 June 1812 there had been no planning for mobilization. The Regular Army contained approximately 6,700 effectives at this time. It was quickly augmented by calls for militia and volunteers who rallied to the cause in the Nation's second

major crisis. But again their lack of training and discipline and their short enlistments caused delays and defeats and the British were able to burn the Nation's capitol.

After intensive training the troops fought so well under Gen. Winfield Scott at Chippewa that the British commander exclaimed, "Those are regulars, by God!" The Americans also did well at Lundy's Lane a few weeks later. The belated battle at New Orleans was a clear cut victory for Gen. Andrew Jackson's backwoods sharpshooters. The war demonstrated again that it takes time and uniform training to produce successful troops.

MEXICAN WAR

IN THE thirty years of peace following the War of 1812, the Militia was largely relied upon to

handle the troubles with the Seminoles, the Creeks, and other warlike tribes along the frontiers. But when the dispute with Mexico over the southern border of Texas erupted into war in 1846, the need for a large army was immediate.

To meet the situation, the Army was again expanded by calls to the states for militia and volunteers and once more the difficulties of short-

in the war were militia and volunteers. Their brilliant success in Mexico marked the first time that American troops fought at great distances from the homeland.

The Mexican War demonstrated again that the country needed mobilization plans and some sort of peacetime training for its citizen reserves, but with the war over and won, its lessons went unheeded.



In the Mexican War, the Army was again expanded by calls for militia and volunteers who had to be trained by the Regular Army in early campaigns such as the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

term enlistments, inexperienced officers, and untrained troops were encountered.

The Regular Army, though small, was well trained and well officered. During the early campaigns the Army took time to train and harden the citizen volunteers so that when the major effort was made under the leadership of General Scott the following year, his troops were experienced and efficient. About two-thirds of the troops who took part

CIVIL WAR

THE Civil War, however, presented a more complex problem. It has been aptly called the last of the old and the first of modern wars. This is so because it was the first total war which involved the industrial, transportation, and communications systems of the entire Union as well as the civil and military manpower.

Rumblings of discontent in the South had given warning of the im-

pending struggle, but divided loyalties within the Government had hamstrung all efforts for adequate preparation. The Regular Army had only 14,657 present for duty on 1 January 1861, and it was depleted further when small garrisons in the South were captured and more than 300 officers resigned to support the Confederacy. So the task of preserving the Union fell for the most part to the citizen-soldier, the volunteer. In fact, it was to all effects a war between volunteer armies since the South depended upon her citizen-soldiers just as much as the North.

After President Lincoln had called out the short-term militia to check the threat to the Nation's Capital, he asked for volunteer regiments to serve three years. The young men of the Union responded enthusiastically and almost five times the number requested sprang to arms. But the training of these raw units presented an almost insurmountable problem. Regular Army officers were busy training their own expanded units and few were allowed to join the volunteers. Some volunteer regiments were commanded by former Army officers and veterans, but others were led by civic leaders or political appointees. Most of these volunteers learned to soldier in the hard school of experience at a tremendous cost in blood and money.

In all, over two million men saw some service in the Union Army. New regiments were called, and the old ones vied with the new to recruit men to fill their depleted ranks. Green units kept appearing in the line while veteran units went begging for men.

Bounties and bonuses were of-

fered to secure replacements, and finally both sides resorted to drafting men. This helped solve the replacement problem, but it also encouraged the procurement of no-accounts and bounty jumpers by a provision that allowed a drafted man to escape service by buying a substitute.

The years of training and fighting throughout the war finally produced an army second to none, but there can be no estimate of the lives and money that might have been saved had there been adequate trained reserves available when the war began.

The Civil War produced two acts that were milestones in the progress toward an Organized Reserve. In 1862, when trained volunteer officers were needed to lead and train the new regiments, a bill, known as the Morrill Act, was passed to provide grants of land for educational institutions where military science and tactics was included in the curriculum.

Shortly after the war, the States and Territories began to take advantage of the Morrill Act by establishing State universities and agricultural colleges. Although at first the Federal Government provided little assistance, it later authorized the detail of officers and men to the schools as instructors and provided for the loan of military equipment. In 1888 similar assistance was extended to secondary schools.

Later in the war, when the manpower barrel was nearly empty, four regiments of wounded veterans called the Veterans Reserve Corps were assembled for use in garrison duty only. This force embodied the germ of the idea of transferring veterans to a reserve



The Civil War was a war between volunteer armies with the South depending upon her citizen-soldiers as did the North. This painting shows Federal troops attacking across the Rappahannock.

after their normal tours of duty were over. Under such a scheme the training and experience which such men had received would not be discarded but might be used when needed.

EARLY RESERVE PLANNING

IN THE years immediately after the Civil War over a million Volunteers were returned to civil life and by 1878 the Regular Army fell to about 25,000. The Regulars were scattered in small posts along the frontier and were kept busy fighting Indians. Thus occupied they were in no condition to conduct extended operations against a major enemy should the international situation require it.

This weakness caused a number of officers to consider again the need for an Enlisted Reserve force. These men realized, too, that the more complicated weapons then appearing—the magazine rifle, the breechloading cannon, and the early machine guns—required more than ever that trained and instructed troops be ready at the outbreak of war. They were necessary not only to meet the onset of the enemy, but also to furnish instructors for the training of newly raised recruits.

Accordingly a plan was put into execution whereby the older veterans of the Regular Army were transferred to a civilian reserve upon the expiration of their enlist-

ments. But this was only a potential force of doubtful value since it had neither organization nor further training.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

WHEN THE battleship *Maine* was sunk in Havana harbor and war with Spain broke out in 1898, volunteer units of militia and raw recruits hurried to answer the call to duty. Although many of them never saw action because of the quick victory, the exploits of units like Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan Hill fired the public imagination and will long be remembered.

After our successful campaign in the West Indies and our capture of Manila, Spain sued for peace, and plans were made for the release of the volunteer forces. No sooner had this been done than the insur-

rectionists in the Philippines raised another threat, and new regiments of volunteers had to be raised to aid the Regulars in pacifying them. After savage jungle fighting, the Philippine leader, Aguinaldo, was captured on 23 March 1901, and the insurrection subsided.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

THE world-wide commitments acquired by the United States in the Spanish-American War made it imperative that citizen military reserves be organized on a firmer basis. This was done in 1903 by reorganizing the old State Militia into two parts—active units called the National Guard (which term had first been used by the 7th Infantry Regiment of New York in 1824, and was in common use by all but three States by 1896), and an inactive group of all other able-

When war with Spain broke out in 1898, volunteer units and raw recruits hurried to answer the call to duty. Here Signal Corps men transmit an order to advance as Spaniards fall back near Manila.





Following closely the war with Spain, insurrectionists in the Philippines raised another threat, and new regiments of volunteers had to aid the Regulars in pacifying them.

bodied young men known as the Reserve Militia.

The National Guard units were to be organized like the Regular Army and were supplied with arms and equipment by the Federal Government. Guard units were to drill at least twenty-four times a year and to attend summer camps for training with the Regular Army. Army instructors were offered to Guard units when State governors requested them. Army schools were opened to members of the Guard and regular pay was provided for Guardsmen at annual maneuvers, encampments, and at Army schools. The pattern was set for much of the Reserve planning to follow.

ORGANIZED RESERVE ESTABLISHED

THE Army Medical Corps started a Nurse's Reserve in 1901 and a Medical Reserve Corps of young graduate doctors and den-

tists in 1908, but it was not until 1912 that an Army Reserve was created.

In 1911 a division of Regular Army troops was gathered along the Mexican Border to protect the settlers against bandit raids. When its ranks were filled with untrained recruits to bring the division to combat strength, it was found that the amount of time required to train the new men and to bring the units to fighting efficiency was dangerously long. Had there been a Ready Reserve of trained citizen-soldiers, the units might have been filled and ready to fight much more quickly. The incident brought the problem to the public attention once more, and this time something was done about it.

An Army Reserve was established on a purely voluntary basis, with membership restricted to trained veterans of the Army who had returned to civil life, and to

soldiers currently on duty who chose to be furloughed to the Reserve for the remainder of their seven-year enlistments. Most soldiers decided to remain with the Colors, and only a few thousand had entered the Reserve by June 1916. However, a start had been made and a number of other plans were under consideration.

One of these—a plan which had far reaching significance—would give basic military training to students and young business men in summer camps, not only to build a reserve of trained men, but to provide a source of potential volunteer officers. Experimental camps held at two locations in 1912 were so enthusiastically received that the graduates formed a "Society of the National Reserve Corps of the United States." The camps, which became known as the "Plattsburg Plan," were repeated in 1914 and 1915 and became the basis upon which the officer training camps in World War I were established. The camps trained many who later became distinguished men and officers, a number of them generals.

These plans and experiments culminated in the National Defense Act of 3 June 1916, the first comprehensive piece of legislation on military policy in the history of the Nation, and the first in which the Reserve Corps came into its own.

Under its provisions the Army of the United States consisted of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. The Officers Reserve Corps was opened to civilians commissioned after passing qualifying examinations, while the Enlisted Reserve

Corps was to be built up over a period of years by soldiers furloughed to the Reserve after four years of a seven-year enlistment on active duty. A soldier with a character rating of "excellent" could be transferred to the Reserve after one year.

The Reserve Corps was organized into units under the supervision of department commanders who were to direct their training. Members could be ordered to active duty for periods of not over 15 days a year. Officers might apply for extended active duty, if funds were available. Commissions in the Reserve were for five years and could be renewed if the officer was qualified. A reservoir of candidates for Reserve commissions was provided by establishing Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) units in schools and colleges and by continuing the summer training camps for students and business men.

There was little time, however, to put the National Defense Act into full effect. The bandit forays along the Mexican border, and Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's subsequent punitive expedition into Mexican territory, had created a threat of war, and the National Guard was called into the Federal service. Their Federal service at this time proved an excellent training exercise in preparation for our entrance into World War I on 6 April 1917.

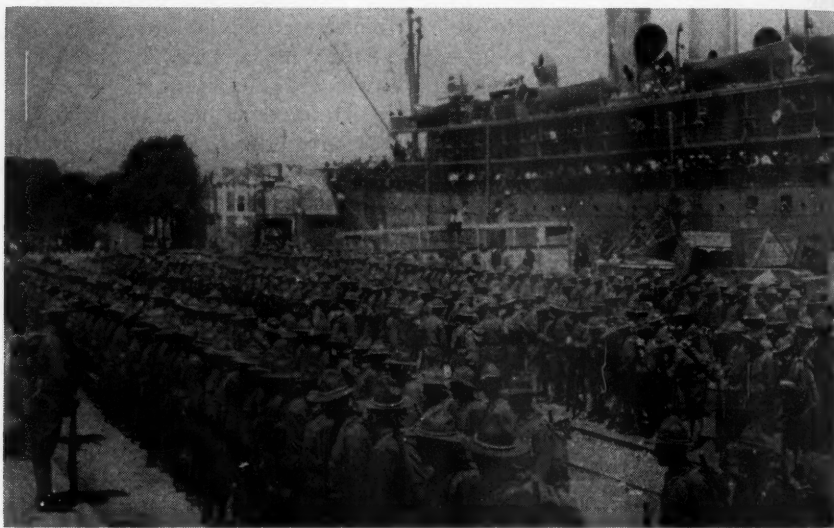
WORLD WAR I

THE DEMAND for troops to fight in France exceeded even the remotest estimates of the planners. From some 200,000 in the Federal service at the beginning of our participation in the conflict, the

Army was expanded to nearly 4,000,000 before the Armistice was signed.

In traditional style the Nation depended upon its untrained citizen-soldiers to supply the required force, but this time a most important change in the usual pattern took place—the citizen-soldier was given thorough training before entering battle. Although no better,

this vast citizen army was due in no small measure to the “draft” of the entire National Guard and to the Selective Service Act of 18 May 1917 administered by the local civilian draft boards. In one stroke the Act did away with the old evils that had plagued past mobilizations of citizen reserves—the bounty jumpers, the substitutes, the cost of recruitment, and the political



Demand for troops in World War I exceeded even the remotest estimates of the planners. Here some of the first American troops to arrive in France land at St. Nazaire 26 June 1917.

man for man, than his forebears who, because of lack of training, had often done poorly in their first engagements, these well-trained Americans beat back the veteran Germans in their first major battle at Montidier. Of the 55 divisions which were trained, the Regular Army formed the nucleus for 20, the National Guard for 17, and the National Army, raised by the draft, 18. Forty-two of these divisions saw service in France. •

The successful mobilization of

officers. The equal obligation of each man was recognized and the rights of all were preserved.

Since history had proved that there could be no successful troop training without trained officers, the production of additional officers started before the first draft was called. Officer candidates for the wartime Army received 90 days training at officer training camps designed along the lines of the Plattsburg camps. Candidates who completed the course successfully

were commissioned in the National Army. Officers who had been commissioned in the Officers Reserve Corps prior to 15 May 1917 were required to attend these camps for refresher training.

The program produced over 80,000 officers and at the war's end all who qualified were urged to accept commissions in the Officers Reserve Corps. Officer candidates were drawn from the ROTC, the enlisted ranks, and from the civil population. Some 900 of the citizen-soldiers commissioned at the first Officers Training Camp and later integrated into the Regular Army were still on duty when World War II began; all were in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel, more than a third were in the temporary grade of colonel, and several were brigadier generals.

BUILDING THE RESERVE

THE LESSONS of World War I were applied by amending the National Defense Act on 21 May 1920. The new Act still placed reliance on the National Guard as the first citizen Reserve. It increased Federal control of the Guard by prescribing a greater number of drills and by providing Federal pay for drill attendance.

The Reserve Corps was strengthened by requiring officers commissioned in time of war to serve for the duration plus six months, by providing for Reserve units organized like those of the Regular Army, and by limiting Reserve commissions to graduates of the ROTC, those who had served previously with the armed forces, and those with special skills. All Reservists were entitled to 15 days active duty at regular pay each year and for

longer periods of active duty at their own request.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps was reinstated at schools and colleges and given Federal aid in the form of uniforms, equipment, and instructor personnel. The ROTC course provided weekly drills and classes in military science and tactics during the school year with a six weeks camp held in the summer between the third and fourth year.

With the idea of the Plattsburg camps still in mind, Citizens Military Training Camps were created. Sponsored by the Military Training Camps Association, the camps were designed not only to train selected warrant officers, enlisted men, and civilians for appointment as Reserve officers or noncommissioned officers, but to provide healthful summer activity for the Nation's young men.

Four courses were given at these camps—the "basic" course for beginners, the "red" course for privates, the "white" course for non-commissioned officers, and the "blue" course for officers. Camps were held each summer from 1921 to 1941.

In the years between the wars the Officers Reserve Corps flourished, but the Enlisted Reserve attracted so few men that many units contained officers only. In 1928 restrictions were placed upon officer reassignment and promotion in the Army Reserve in order to encourage greater training participation. An officer was required to accumulate a certificate of capacity or 200 hours of training credits through drill attendance and correspondence courses to be eligible for reassignment, promotion, or active



Over ten million citizen-soldiers served during World War II. Here troops storm ashore in the invasion of Normandy.

duty training.

In 1933 the Army was called upon to administer the mobilization of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a task that required the stripping of many Army units of both officers and men. The National Guard and Officers Reserve Corps came to the rescue and gradually relieved Regular officers for return to their units.

Over three million men were enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the years 1933-1942. Although Regular Army training was seriously hampered by the program, many Reserve officers received invaluable training and the Nation gained a mobilization rehearsal that involved more men than were mobilized for the Spanish-American War.

WORLD WAR II

WITH the clouds of a second World War gathering, the United States for the first time began mobilizing before the impending

storm broke. On 16 September 1940, the Selective Service and Training Act was approved, and the Nation had its first peacetime conscription law. On the same date the first of the National Guard units of the United States were ordered into the Federal service to play their part in expanding the Army. Early draftees brought these units to combat strength, and officer vacancies were filled from the Officers Reserve Corps.

When the Reserve divisions were activated, they were paper units only and cadres were furnished them from National Guard units already in training. They in turn furnished cadres for the activation of still more divisions. In this way trained Reservists instructed their untrained brothers in arms and a vast citizen army was created. Over ten million citizen-soldiers served during the war, and their training was superior to that received by their fathers in World War I.

The Reserve Officers Training

Corps was suspended for the duration, while its graduates distinguished themselves in combat. Over 100,000 of them served during the war in all ranks from second lieutenant to major general.

With the war won, there began an uneasy peace with the threat of Communist aggression facing our scattered forces throughout the world. New weapons of massive destructive power made it necessary to have military forces ready to strike anywhere in the world on a few hours' notice. There would be no time for long months of training in a future war.

To maintain the needed standing forces, the draft was reinstated and the first Reserve obligation was established in 1948. Pay was granted for attendance at Army Reserve drills and nearly ten thousand Reserve units were established. The Organized Reserve Corps for the first time had the personnel for a force in being rather than a paper organization.

KOREA

WHEN the Communists struck in Korea in 1950, the President was authorized to order the National Guard of the United States and members of the Reserve to active duty whether Congress had declared an emergency or not, and many citizen-soldiers who had fought in World War II were returned to active duty to repel the aggressor. The military obligation of all men of draft age was increased to a total of eight years.

THE RESERVE TODAY

THE Organized Reserve Corps became the Army Reserve in 1952, and measures were taken to make it

stronger and better trained. New armories were built and others planned, and the latest type of equipment no longer needed in Korea was issued to units. Summer training was made mandatory for units organized and trained to serve on active duty, and unit instructors were chosen from officers with recent combat experience.

The present Reserve offers many training opportunities for the young man who is anxious to learn the art of soldiering so that he can be ready to serve his country in the true tradition of the "Minuteman." There are the weekly drills, the two weeks' period of active duty for training each year, attendance at Reserve training centers, extension courses, attendance at Regular Army Schools, special Officer Candidate Schools, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Each year a number of Reservists are selected to attend the United States Military Academy.

Today the Reserve has been further strengthened by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 which contemplates an Army Ready Reserve of 1.7 million, and a Standby Reserve of about 2 million. Under the new law every American male who acquires a Reserve military obligation will be required to perform regular Reserve duties.

Membership in the Reserve is part of the traditional American way of life, and proud participation in the spirit of the Minutemen of Lexington and Concord. It identifies itself with the great body of citizen-soldiers who have always come to the aid of their country in time of need, who have won the Nation's great wars and by doing so have preserved our liberties.

For thousands of young men each year, the Act means

A NEW RESERVE— A NEW WAY OF LIFE

Brigadier General Philip F. Lindeman

PASSAGE of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 with its mandatory training provisions means that, henceforth, most American young men must become active and participating members of the Nation's military Reserve Forces for a period of several years.

The impact of this profound innovation in American life is still to be felt. Some facts, however, suggest the probable degree of this impact upon our social structure and economic life, the employment scene, the career planning of youth, and our state of preparedness.

At present rates of induction, about 100,000 men who enter active military service through Selective Service each year, are acquiring a Reserve obligation. In addition, roughly 125,000 men of the same age bracket who annually volunteer for active military service also acquire a Reserve military obligation. The Army is now striving to enlist directly into its Reserve units 100,000 men each year

who will likewise acquire a similar obligation.

For the individual, participation in the United States Army Reserve under provisions of the Act is a privilege, a responsibility, and an opportunity.

It does not take a profound insight into history and current international affairs to appreciate that America and her institutions face grave peril. The obligation to participate in reserve training, inherent in the new law, is a small exchange for the inestimable privilege of living under our way of life.

The fact that adherence to training on the part of obligated Reservists has had to be made compulsory under law is neither a reflection on the habits of our youth nor on their patriotism. It is simply a recognition of human nature which invariably requires direction and definition of standards of conduct to assure compliance with society's needs.

Just as our people have accepted varying degrees of induction through Selective Service as a necessary and useful means of providing active military strength as

BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP F. LINDEMAN is Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, Department of the Army.

needed, so we can confidently expect acceptance of the reserve training obligation as a necessary measure to insure the needed build-up of our Reserve strength.

Few men who have ever worn a uniform of the Armed Forces of the United States have, in the final analysis, failed to recall with pride the privilege that was theirs. More than that, the vast majority of men so privileged have worn that uniform with honor and have carried out responsibilities to their country according to the rules of the game.

It is thoroughly understandable that, in the absence of actual war, most young men are primarily interested in their own career plans and are reluctant to perform military service, even though they may recognize its need, when such service may involve interruption in the plans they have set for themselves.

The problem, then, for our young men of this age is how to plan and act in the face of this apparent conflict of interest. The solution is easier if the individual can be made to understand that, in the long run, there *actually need be no conflict of interest.*

THE pre-induction age enlistment program now being so vigorously pushed by the United States Army Reserve actually gives the young man a chance to complete his active service at an age when very few men have any positive commitments. Even the lad who has nurtured a lifelong ambition for a professional career—physician, engineer, skilled technician—can hardly have advanced to the first rung of the career ladder while he is still in his teens.

It actually can be a source of re-

assurance to a young man as he approaches his age of decision to know that, barring a general national emergency, he can definitely and conclusively deal with military service and clear this item from his list of imponderables.

Whatever a young man's ambition may be, he will be in a much better position to plan his future by taking advantage of the special enlistment program of the Act to complete his active military service at the earliest possible age. With his active service behind him, he will have a free mind in pursuing advanced education, technical or business training. He will find increasing job opportunities because prospective employers will know that in hiring him they are getting a man whose work will not be interrupted by a call to long-term military service.

MANY employers have already expressed great interest in this aspect of the new law. Employers are aware, too, of the development of responsibility and leadership that a man receives in his Army training and consider it an additional asset in a young employee.

A big virtue in the six months training program is that, at the crucial time when he is thinking most about his future prospects, a young man can take time out, as it were, to regard himself in a new light and to evaluate himself in his relation to other men in an environment where the opportunities, duties and challenges are exactly the same for all.

The service is a testing ground for any man. Without the familiar and reassuring background of home and hometown patterns the young

trainee soon finds how well he measures up to other men when the rules and chances are the same for all.

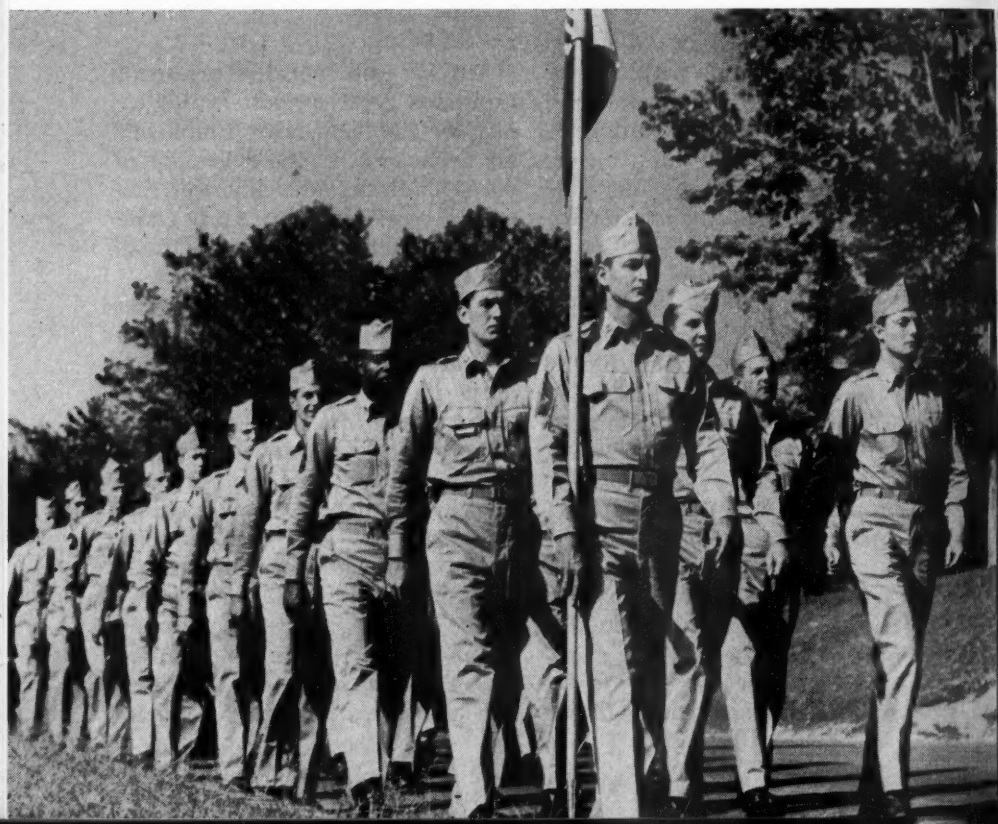
For many, this is the beginning of self-confidence. For others it calls forth efforts to adjust and get along that have not been required before. For many it consciously or unconsciously reveals strengths and weakness, likes and dislikes, interests, talents and skills that help in unsuspected ways in reaching a determination of future courses of action.

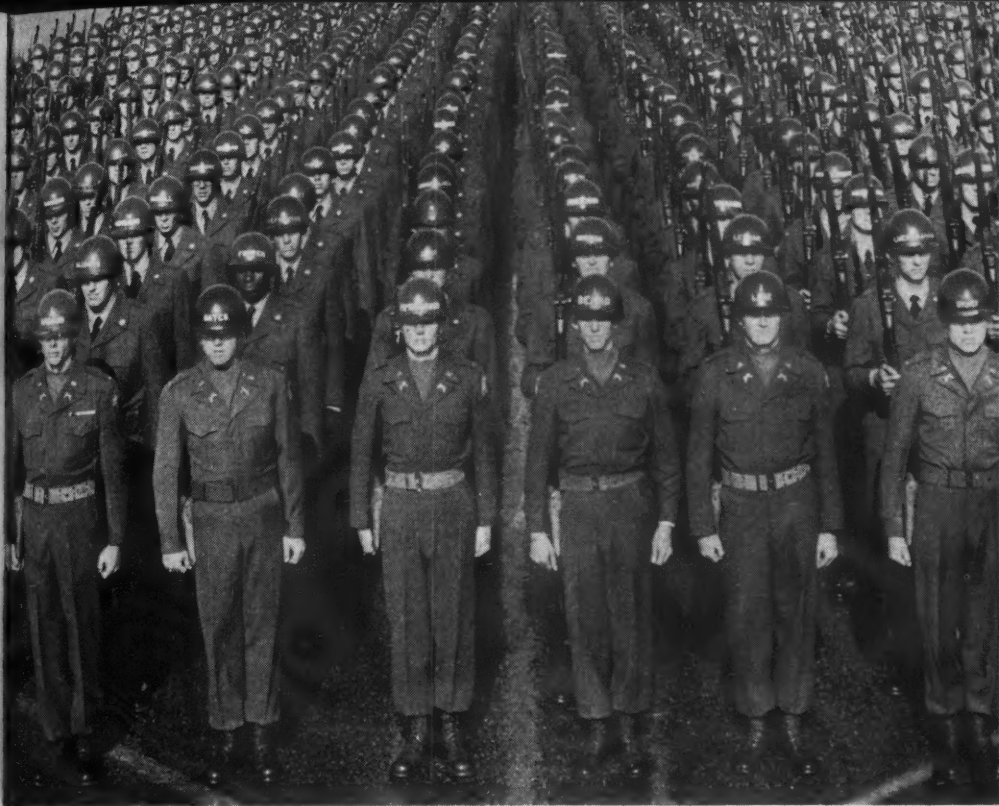
Two other special opportunities are presented under the Reserve enlistment program for 17 to 18½-year-olds. Since service under this program begins with enlistment in a hometown Reserve unit, it means that the youth has the widest pos-

sible chance to select the unit—and the men—he wants to serve with.

As most of his military service will be performed in his home community this is an important advantage, making local friendships, associations, and contacts even more meaningful. Moreover the program will allow many men who know what they want to do in life, or feel that they do, to choose a related military specialty, both as basic soldiers and by enrollment for short terms in the Army's outstanding service schools.

From the standpoint of physical worth, military training has universal acceptance as a builder of men. Statistics show that the average basic trainee in the U. S. Army gains weight as a result of muscle building exercises and regular





hours. Other statistics show favorable increases in stamina, body strength and resistance to illness.

These are excellent foundations for any career in a nation where success is so often dependent upon the individual's ability to keep going in competitive pursuits—whether it be business, industry or professional life.

AS A MAN progresses with his training, the opportunities inherent in the New Reserve take on a deeper meaning. At an early age a man may find himself in position of authority over others. It is both a privilege and responsibility to command other men in our free America. With us, exercise of command is not a Prussianized regime of precise orders given to automations drilled to rigid compliance. In the American military system

every exercise of command is an exercise in leadership.

The ever-present challenge is to achieve obedience while at the same time winning respect—to achieve firmness without engendering resentment—to achieve reaction without stifling the initiative that brings the result. These and other attributes of leadership in a democratic tradition are invaluable acquisitions to the habit patterns and character of any young man.

Lessons of leadership and discipline so learned are worthwhile in the lives of the individuals and in the life of the Nation. In virtually every field today the art of leadership is not only an asset but a prerequisite as well. Many successful older men today will readily attribute some part of their success to mastery of leadership fundamentals they acquired in the simple but

exacting task of leading a group of men in elemental military formations.

So we see many ways in which a young man's military service need not be at all in conflict with his personal aims. The Act even wisely allows him to defer his active training under the program until he finishes high school to the benefit of himself, the Nation and the Reserve.

ALREADY, under the new law, several thousand men have acquired the new obligation to train with the Ready Reserve. Soon these will grow to tens of thousands. Within two years these tens of thousands will grow to hundreds of thousands. The effects will be startling.

From the Army's point of view, the most important effect will be the instilling of new life into Army Reserve units. No longer will we see, as in years past, recruitment virtually nullified by losses in Reserve units—a man lost for almost every new man enrolled.

From now on, except for unavoidable but negligible attrition for cause, Reservists will be available for the prescribed enlistment period. Now, at last, unit commanders and planners have a dependable training base. Now the steady growth of Reserve units is assured. Now there is a positive stability to the Reserve that lays the groundwork for many needed improvements.

There will be, too, a new awareness of the Army Reserve throughout the United States. As men go to USAR training assemblies in ever increasing numbers, subtle changes in modes of life will take place.

Personal affairs, recreational activities, work schedules, industrial training, and many normal community and social activities will need to be adjusted to the existence of weekly and summertime Reserve training duties. The phrase "This is my reserve training night" will become a familiar byword in homes, offices and shops.

In turn, this will mean increased public understanding of the role of the Reserve Forces—an understanding which will lead to public support of the Reserve.

New and vital young leadership will be injected into Reserve units through participation in Reserve training by most ROTC graduates.

It is basic in any military system that the effectiveness of a military organization is in direct ratio to the caliber of its young leadership. With positive measures in operation to provide such leadership in the Army Reserve, we can look forward confidently to a distinct improvement in Reserve training and recruitment in the near future.

This improvement in junior leadership will even have its secondary effects on better leadership among the older officers who, freed at last from the onus of detailed supervision of their units and the unbalanced division of their authority between planning and execution, will be in a better position to concentrate their efforts on better exercise of command.

FINALLY, the Reserve program offers a personal and, in America, a most precious advantage—the chance of living for America rather than the prospect of dying for her. With those bred in the American

tradition, each human life is a sacred thing.

A strong, trained and ready Army Reserve, by its very existence, can do much to prevent an emergency by proclaiming to a potential aggressor our readiness to fight, if fight we must.

And if, finally, fight we must, then it is far better to do it with trained men who know how to defend themselves in battle and whose training has taught them the techniques of survival as well as the techniques of winning.

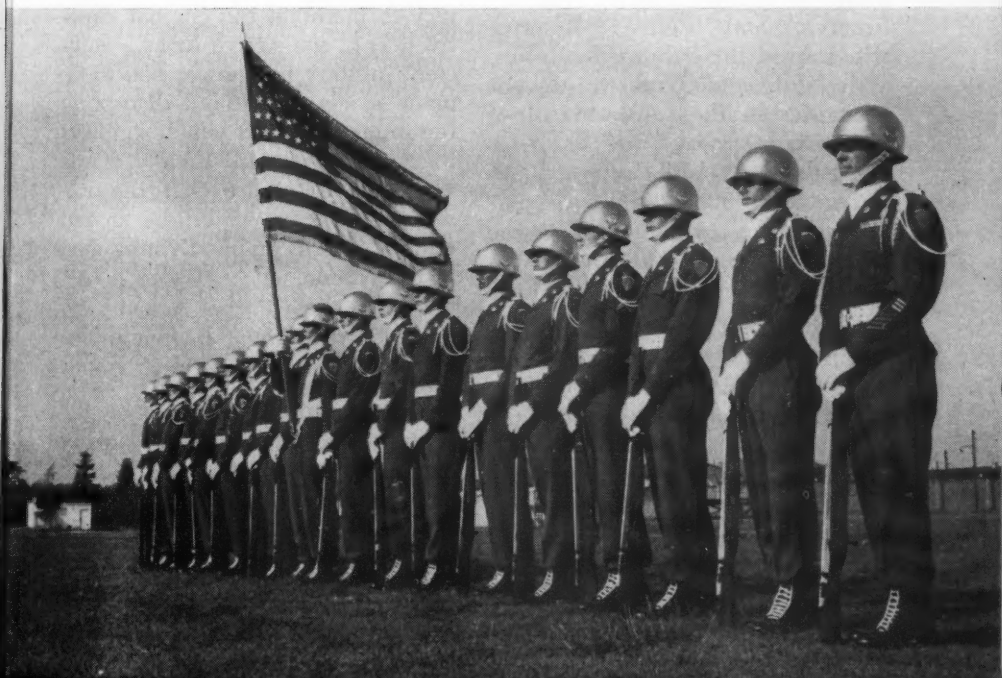
As the operation of the Act brings increasing strength and vitality to our Army Reserve units, our American communities will become aware of a wholesome channeling of youthful spirits and energy toward responsibility and respect for authority.

With the resurgence of the Army Reserve, town after town across the Nation will find a new purposefulness and sense of civic duty ap-

parent among its young men. Wise community leaders will enhance this spirit by sharing the men's pride in "the outfit" identified with the town or neighborhood.

Soon the Army Reserve will be as vital a part of the American community scene as the school system, the local Chamber of Commerce, the service clubs, the PTA's—and like these it will be devoted to making the town a better place in which to live. It will serve as a living reminder that Americans are a strong people and a people determined to stay free.

With the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the Nation has taken a resolute step for preparedness—a step compatible with our traditions, our needs, and our common sense. Although the requirements of the new law fall directly upon the men who must serve, it is a law to be heeded well by all Americans. All will feel its influence, and all must support it.



The Reserve Forces Act of 1955

Captain Anthony P. Glasser

AS FINALLY ENACTED, the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (Public Law 305—84th Congress) was not intended to be a complete revision of existing laws on the Reserve program. Instead, it changes and amends two earlier laws—the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, and the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

The 1951 Act extended the term of service for draftees from 21 to 24 months, and prescribed a total active and reserve military service obligation of eight years. The 1952 Act created the three reservist categories of Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve, which fixed the liability for future active duty and sought to prevent inequities in the future recall of reservists.

Weaknesses in the program apparent since 1952 led to the corrective measures embodied in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. As President Eisenhower stated to the Congress, these deficiencies were:

- A weak reserve structure and organization.
- Too few means of manning the

Reserve Forces without at the same time weakening the Active Forces.

- No means of giving the National Guard a fair share of trained personnel.
- No means of insuring that men released from active duty would comply with the obligation to train in the Reserves.

To devise a law responsive to all these problems was only part of the task facing the lawmakers. While steps were being taken to strengthen the Reserve, it was also necessary to maintain the combat effectiveness of the Active Army. Sufficient military manpower had to be made available without disrupting the industrial effort which supports that military power. Finally, it was necessary to assure that the Reserve obligation would be shared equally by all qualified young men of the Nation.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 makes improvement in four different aspects of the Reserve program:

- 1) It enlarges the size of the Reserve and clarifies the reserve structure.
- 2) It establishes a clear obligation to train as a reservist and provides the means of insur-

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- ing that reservists comply with their training obligation.
- 3) It provides ways for young men to enlist and train specifically for the reserve components.
 - 4) It creates a shorter total military obligation for persons entering the service after enactment of the law.

STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF THE RESERVE

THE Nation's total Reserve Forces consist of seven components—The National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve.

Although the size of the Reserve is changed by the Act, its foundation is still the *Ready Reserve* and the *Standby Reserve*.

Ready Reservists continue to be the only Reserve personnel who may be ordered to active duty in an emergency *proclaimed by the President*. However, the law limits to one million the number of Ready Reservists that may be ordered in this manner. This number could be increased only by Congressional authority.

Both Ready Reservists and Standby Reservists may be ordered to active duty in case of war or an emergency *declared by Congress*. However, Standby Reservists would be subject to service under a system of "selective recall."

In short, Ready Reservists are in training and are subject to immediate orders in event of an emergency. Standby Reservists, who do not drill or train, are ordered

only in a Congressionally-declared emergency and only after being declared available through the "selective recall" process.

Under the Act, the authorized size of the Ready Reserve is increased from 1½ million to 2,900,000. The Army's part of this new total is 1,692,000.

The Ready Reserve, primarily made up of organized units, is designed to contain the reserve forces needed to meet requirements during the first phase of a war or general mobilization. In addition, forces needed to augment the Active Army during an emergency that does not involve war or general mobilization will be drawn from this category.

The Standby Reserve is designed to contain those additional Reserve Forces that would be needed in case of war or general mobilization. It is not made up of units; instead it is a large "pool" of trained men whose skills and experience would be needed in the emergency.

THE SCREENING PROCESS

THE ACT directs "a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve. . . ." By this process a Reservist is placed in either the Ready Reserve or the Standby Reserve.

Use of the screening process is expected to have the following advantages:

- 1) In event of mobilization, personnel and units in the Ready Reserve will be immediately available and fully qualified for active duty. These units will not contain men who have critical jobs in civilian industry; they will have no men who are over-age, or who

- fail for any reason to meet the qualifications for active service.
- 2) Men with certain needed military skills will be available for active duty in the required numbers. For example, the Ready Reserve will not have a shortage of radio operators and a surplus of wheeled vehicle mechanics.
 - 3) Men with critical civilian skills will not be kept in the Ready Reserve unless those skills are actually being used to meet a military requirement.
 - 4) Combat veterans are less likely to be ordered to active duty.
 - 5) Men will be transferred to the Standby Reserve in cases of extreme personal or community hardship. Thus a reservist will not be ordered to active duty if he is more important to the Nation in his civilian job than in his military duty.

The "screening process" can work in reverse, too. Suppose that a man has been transferred to the Standby Reserve because he is employed in a critical defense job. Then he quits defense work to take a position as an automobile salesman. Since his new job is not considered critical, the "screening process" would result in his transfer back into the Ready Reserve.

SELECTIVE RECALL

UNDER this newly instituted system, a man in the Standby Reserve may not be ordered to active duty against his wishes until the Selective Service System decides whether or not he is available.

Selective Service determines such availability by seeking the answer to the question: Is this man more important to the United States in the Army or in his civilian job?

Another value of the "selective recall" provision is the fact that it helps to assure a fair distribution of skilled manpower between military and essential civilian defense requirements.

REQUIRED RESERVE TRAINING

TO IMPLEMENT the existing reserve training obligation, the Act provides specific measures to insure that reservists comply with it.

Under the old law, men transferred to the Ready Reserve were not required to participate actively in reserve training. Under the new law, however, men who acquire a Reserve obligation after 9 August 1955 are (with certain exceptions) likewise transferred to the Ready Reserve upon completion of their active duty for training but are required to take part actively in Reserve training. The law also provides effective measures to make sure that they do so.

Upon being assigned to a unit of the Ready Reserve, the reservist is required to attend a minimum of 90 percent of the scheduled drills or training periods of the unit *and* to serve not more than 17 days active duty for training annually*; or he may be required to perform not more than 30 days of active duty for training each year if authorized

*NOTE—Under the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, members of the National Guard and Air National Guard are required to participate in a minimum of 48 drills and 15 days of field training annually. They may not take 30 days of active duty for training in lieu of that requirement.

by the Department of the Army.

Men who entered the Armed Forces or any component thereof before passage of the new Act do not automatically incur a training requirement. All such men, however, continue to be subject to the 8-year military obligation which was in effect when they entered the service.

INSURING PARTICIPATION

SEVERAL incentives are offered to encourage active participation in reserve training. These include drill pay, promotion, and retirement benefits. In addition to these positive incentives, certain enforcement measures are provided to deal with the relatively few who might otherwise neglect or refuse to comply with their obligations.

Men with a training obligation in the Ready Reserve who fail to take part satisfactorily in reserve training may be ordered to active duty for training immediately, for a period of 45 days. Anyone who fails to obey such an order is subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Disciplinary action, which may include a court-martial, is authorized in such cases.

Men who, under a special enlistment program, complete six months of active duty for training and then fail to take part in Ready Reserve training may initially be ordered to active duty for training for 45 days. Those who fail to obey the order, or who complete the 45 days of active duty for training and again fail to take Reserve training, may be court-martialed or be reported to their local Selective Service boards for immediate induction into the Active Army.

Members of the National Guard

do not come under the above provisions, since they are in a State rather than a Federal status. Disciplinary action for members of the National Guard who fail to participate satisfactorily in the required training program is provided for in the military codes of the respective States; also, a member of the National Guard who is deferred from induction by virtue of such membership and who fails to participate satisfactorily in the required training program will be reported to his local Selective Service Board for priority induction.

ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

THE NEW LAW authorizes additional enlistment programs under several of which a man can enlist directly into a Reserve unit. The various enlistment choices offered are among the important features of the new law:

Six Year Enlistment. Men who have not been ordered to report for induction may enlist in the Reserve for a total of six years, to be served as follows:

1. Active duty for two years or more.
2. Training in the Ready Reserve satisfactorily for a period which, when added to active duty time, totals five years.
3. The remainder of the six-year enlistment to be served in the Standby Reserve.

Eight Year Enlistment. Until 1 August 1959, men can enlist directly into a unit of the Ready Reserve. Enlistments under this program will be limited to about 100 thousand men per year for the Army Reserve.

Under this plan men are initially

ordered to active duty for training for six months. They then complete the remainder of their eight-year enlistment by training with the Ready Reserve.

To be eligible for this type of enlistment a man must be physically and mentally qualified for Army service, not be under orders for induction, and be between the ages of 17 and 18½ years.

Men volunteering under this plan are given draft deferment. After finishing six months of active duty for training, they will not be inducted into the Army provided they continue to take part satisfactorily in reserve training.

Those who serve satisfactorily for eight years complete their military obligation and are no longer subject to induction or active service except after a declaration of war or national emergency by Congress. Those who do not serve satisfactorily lose their deferred status and are reported for induction into the Armed Forces.

National Guard Enlistment. The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended, provides for the deferment from induction of young men who enlist in the National Guard between the ages of 17 to 18½ years, who continue to be members and participate satisfactorily in required training until they reach age 28. The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 makes it possible for these young men to reduce their military service obligation to a total of eight years by volunteering for and completing six consecutive months of active duty for training.

One Year Assignment to a Unit of the Ready Reserve. Assignment is available to men who are sub-

ject to the eight-year obligation under the old law. Men who are to be released from the Army *before 1 July 1957*, and who volunteer to serve actively in an organized unit of the Ready Reserve for *one year* can become eligible for transfer, at their request, to the Standby Reserve.

By enlisting and serving actively in a unit of the Ready Reserve for one year, the soldier reduces the amount of time he might otherwise be required to stay in that category. Thus he reduces the likelihood of his being ordered to active duty.

PRE-RELEASE PROVISION

THE Reserve Forces Act of 1955 also permits the Army, at its discretion, to release men from active duty before they complete their normal two-year tour. To qualify for such release a man must have served a minimum of one year of active duty, and must volunteer to take part in Ready Reserve training for a period which, when added to his active duty time, totals four years. *The Army does not plan to use this feature of the law at this time*, because of its cost and impact on the Active Army. It has been found that technical skills can only be developed by several years of active duty, and men who serve their entire active duty tour are better trained and eventually more valuable to the Reserve.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

BESIDES providing several different ways of fulfilling the prescribed military obligation, the Act includes specific provisions to enable the young man to serve his country in a training program that best suits his circumstances.

For example, high school students who wish to enter an eight-year program will not be ordered to six months active duty for training until they graduate, cease to pursue the high school course satisfactorily, or reach age 20, whichever occurs first.

Another special provision concerns men who have critical civilian skills. To shorten the period of absence from their jobs, these men may fulfill their military obligation by taking six months of active duty for training. Then they are excused from reserve training, but continue to have a Reserve obligation.

SIX-MONTHS TRAINEE BENEFITS

Men who enter the six months active duty for training program are *not* considered to be members of the Active Army. Consequently, those choosing this program are eligible only for some of the benefits that are normally available to members of the Active Army. For example, six-months trainees are entitled to free insurance under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 while on active duty for training. They are eligible for some death and disability benefits for injury or disease suffered while on active duty for training. They have similar re-employment rights as soldiers serving under the UMT&S Act.

On the other hand, six-months trainees do *not* receive mustering-out pay. They do *not* have veter-

ans' preference when applying for positions under Civil Service. They are *not* eligible for National Service Life Insurance.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE FAR-SIGHTED provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 clear the way for a Reserve program of ever increasing effectiveness. In its immediate impact, the accomplishments are four-fold:

- 1) It permits an increase in Reserve strength.
- 2) It authorizes programs which provide trained personnel for the reserve components.
- 3) It establishes a definite Reserve obligation backed up by enforcement measures, and
- 4) It provides for direct enlistment into Reserve Forces.

In the long run, however, every citizen and Army member—Regular and Reserve—holds the key to its final success. Combat skill is a perishable commodity which must be constantly renewed—by a consistent, long-range program of training, by instilling in America's youth an awareness of their obligations for defense as they attain the age of responsible citizenship. The Reserve Forces Act represents an important forward stride in this direction; it creates the climate and conditions under which all energies may be directed toward building the Nation's strength in Reserve.

Q and A

SOME QUESTIONS FREQUENTLY
ASKED CONCERNING THE RE-
SERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955.

What is meant by the screening process?

This is the process by which members of the Ready Reserve who possess critical civilian skills in excess of the military requirements therefor, individuals occupying key positions in Government or defense supporting industry, those whose order to military service in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship, and those who possess military skills in excess of requirements will be transferred to the Standby Reserve. Top priority for such transfer will be given to members who have participated in combat.

What is meant by selective recall?

This is the process which in time of mobilization would be applied to members of the Standby Reserve. Under the process no member of the Standby Reserve will be ordered to active duty until the Selective Service System has determined whether he is more essential to the defense effort, to the military service or in his civilian pursuit. Determination of availability will take into consideration a proper allocation of critically skilled manpower between military service and essential defense supporting activities. Volunteers will be considered as being available.

Will those who graduate from ROTC and are appointed in the Army Reserve after the effective date of the Act, be required to participate in Reserve training?

Yes. The training requirement extends to individuals who enter the Armed Forces through induction, enlistment, or appointment. The Secretary of Defense will develop regulations prescribing standards of satisfactory participation for ROTC officers. Such officers who have served on active duty are subject to the 45 day active duty for training measure while in the Ready Reserve. Those who serve only six months on active duty for training, and who fail to comply with standards of satisfactory participation may have their commissions revoked.

Are any tangible benefits available to members of the Standby Reserve?

Yes. A member of the Standby Reserve who performs Reserve training is entitled to the award of retirement and promotion point credits. It is not anticipated that he will be paid for such participation.

If a young man attending high school wishes to enlist in the eight-year program in the Army Reserve, must he leave school to undergo the six months training?

No. The Act provides that he shall not be ordered to active duty for training until he ceases to pursue the high school course of instruction satisfactorily, graduates, or becomes 20 years of age, whichever occurs first.

Does this also apply to college students?

No. The Act does not make similar provisions for college students.

Is the six months trainee entitled to any veterans' benefits?

When a young man enters the six months program, his enlistment is for "active duty for training" and as such he is not considered a member of the Active Forces. Accordingly, the benefits accruing to him are not the same as those received by members of the Active Forces. For example, he is not entitled to National Service Life Insurance, nor will he be given veterans' Civil Service preference; and he will not receive mustering-out pay. He is, however, eligible for certain benefits such as reemployment rights, hospital and medical care, serviceman's indemnity payments, disability retirement (for injury only), death gratuity, Veterans' Administration compensation or pension, payment for accrued leave, and Federal employees compensation.

A National Guardsman who volunteers for the six months training program receives the pay of his grade and more extensive coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act. He also receives hospital and medical care, disability benefits, death gratuity, Veterans' Administration compensation or pension, and payment for accrued leave. Federal Employees Compensation applies only to the Army Reserve and not to the Regular Army or the National Guard.

Will the six months active duty for training program be available to any individual entering the Army Reserve after age 18½?

Yes, in special circumstances. The Act makes provision whereby persons with critical skills employed in critical defense-supporting industries may be allowed to fulfill their military training requirement through the six months active duty for training program, thus reducing their absence from the job. Rules and regulations governing the use of this provision will be prescribed by the President. Such individuals during their Army Reserve service could be relieved of the obligation to take part in further Army training.

Will the ROTC be continued as the primary sources of junior officers for the Reserve Forces as at present?

Yes. Under the provisions of this Act all qualified ROTC graduates will be commissioned in the appropriate reserve component. Graduates of the program appointed in the Army Reserve who enter active military service for two or more years will acquire a six-year military obligation. Those who are excess to Active Force requirements will be given six months of active duty for training, following which they will remain in the Ready Reserve until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of their commissions.

Can the military obligation be completed by serving in more than one reserve component?

Existing law affords an individual with a military obligation the opportunity to transfer from one reserve component to another, if qualified. Each of the military services has prescribed procedures for such transfer and has delegated authority to appropriate commands to take final action in such cases.

Can a high school graduate who completes his six months of active duty for training go on to attend ROTC in college and qualify for a commission?

Definitely yes. In fact, he is encouraged to do so. He would be excused from drill with a Reserve unit while participating satisfactorily in a college-level ROTC course.

CHOICES AVAILABLE TO FULFILL ARMY

(Reserve Forces Act of 1955 of leg

FOR PERSONS ENTERING THE ACTIVE ARMY AND ITS R

After 9 August 1955 a man may select from the following choices the method of fulfilling his military obligation in a way best suited to his individual career plans:

*The following contains only those provisions of the law to be implemented by the Army.

Related options are provided by the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

CHOICE NO. 1: Enlist in the United States Army for a period of three, four or more years. A man electing this choice incurs a six-year military service obligation. This choice is available from age 17 to the time he receives notice to report for induction.

CHOICE NO. 2: Enlist, prior to being ordered to report for induction, in the Army Reserve for six years to serve two years on active duty, three years in the Ready Reserve, and one year in the Standby Reserve. Present Army policy requires that individuals enlisting in this program be called to active duty within 120 days after enlistment.

CHOICE NO. 3: Wait for induction, and assume a six-year military service obligation beginning on the date inducted.

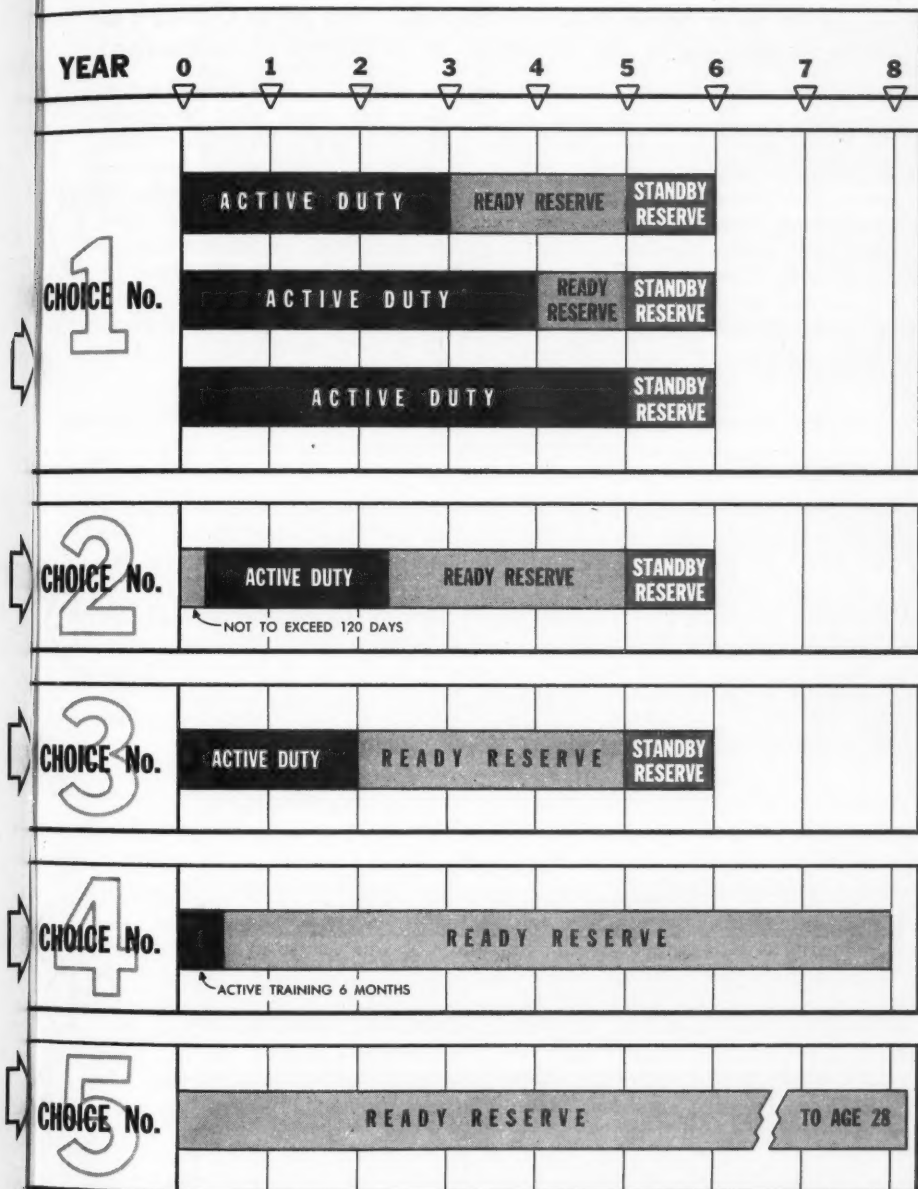
CHOICE NO. 4: Enlist prior to age 18½ in a unit of the Army Reserve for a period of eight years with the understanding that either immediately or shortly after such enlistment he will be called to active duty for training for six months. During this period of active duty for training, he will be paid at the rate of \$50 per month, and upon the completion thereof he will be deferred from induction as long as he participates satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve.

CHOICE NO. 5: Enlist prior to 18½ in a unit of the National Guard and be deferred from induction as long as service performed is satisfactory. Upon attaining age 28 such a person would no longer be liable for induction. If during period of enlistment in the National Guard an individual volunteers and performs six months of active duty for training, he would reduce his military obligation to a total of eight years.

ARMY ENLISTED SERVICE OBLIGATION*

(5 of legislation amended thereby)

ARMY ENLISTED RESERVE COMPONENTS AFTER 9 AUGUST 1955



FOR PERSONS ON DUTY IN THE AC

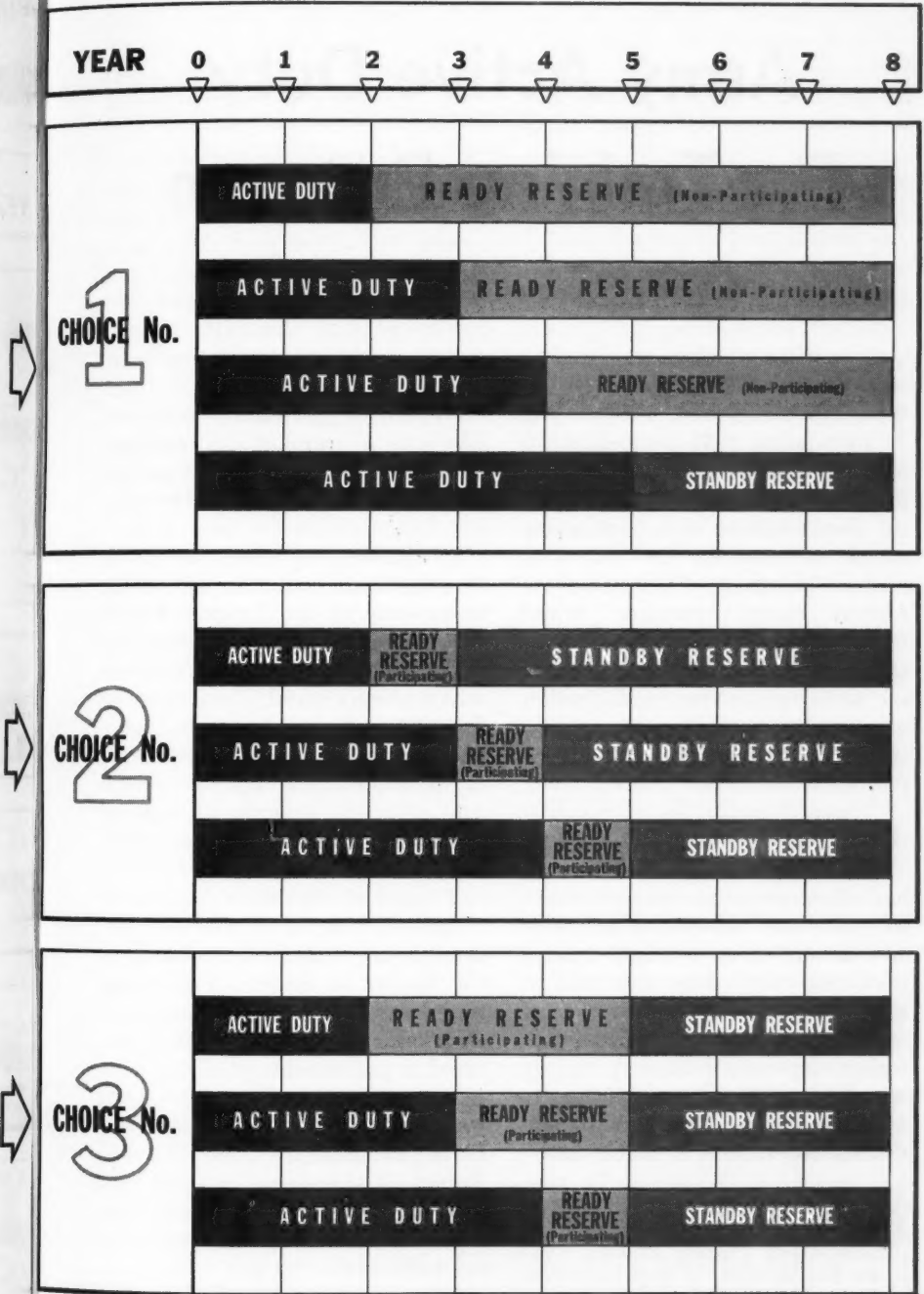
A person on active duty on 9 August 1955 who is released from such duty after that date and before 1 July 1957 may select one of the following choices to satisfy the remainder of his eight-year obligation which he incurred at the time of his induction or enlistment: (Note: A person who was inducted or enlisted in the Active Army and released from active service on or before 9 August 1955 may elect either CHOICE 1 or 3 below in discharging the remainder of his eight-year obligation.)

CHOICE NO. 1: If released after serving the period for which inducted or enlisted, and if active service was for less than five years, elect to remain in the Ready Reserve for the remainder of his eight-year obligation without participating in drills or any active duty for training. In such status, however, a person is vulnerable to immediate call to active duty in case of war or national emergency. A person who completes five or more years of active service has no Ready Reserve obligation and is eligible for immediate transfer to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his obligation. In this status he is not required to participate in drills or active duty for training, and, in the event of war or national emergency, may not be called to active duty involuntarily until Selective Service determines that he is available for such duty. This choice will continue to be available after 1 July 1957.

CHOICE NO. 2: If released after serving the period for which inducted or enlisted, and if active service was for less than five years, elect to join a unit of the Army Reserve and participate satisfactorily by attendance at not less than 48 drills and not more than 17 days active duty for training for one year, thereby satisfying all his Ready Reserve obligation and becoming eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve in which conditions governing participation and active duty are as outlined in CHOICE 1 above. A person who fails to participate satisfactorily during the one year period may be ordered without his consent to perform 45 days active duty for training. This choice will not be available after 1 July 1957.

CHOICE NO. 3: If released after serving the period for which inducted or enlisted, and if active service was for less than five years, elect to participate satisfactorily, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve for a period which when added to his active service totals five years, thereby satisfying his Ready Reserve obligation and qualifying for transfer to the Standby Reserve in which conditions governing participation and active duty are as outlined in CHOICE 1 above. Such a person would not be subject to 45-day involuntary active duty training if he failed to participate. This choice will continue to be available after 1 July 1957.

THE ACTIVE ARMY ON 9 AUGUST 1955



What the trainee may expect under the

Army Active Duty For Training Program

Brigadier General L. V. Hightower

IN HIS message to Congress of 13 January 1955 presenting the National Military Reserve Plan, President Eisenhower summarized the requirements of American national security in the following terms: "The military security of the United States requires armed forces, disposed and alerted for instant action, quickly reinforceable by units ready for mobilization, assured by an adequate pool of trained manpower for necessary expansion.

"Three elements are necessary to this military posture—

(1) active forces in the strength and effectiveness necessary to meet, to repel, and to punish a first massive assault or to conduct a lesser operation that does not require mobilization;

(2) reserves so organized and trained as units that they can be speedily mobilized to reinforce the active forces in combat or to man defense operations at home; and

(3) an organized reserve pool, adequate in training and numbers, to permit a quick general mobilization of all our military strength."

IN drawing up plans for an effective training program within the framework of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, particular effort was devoted to developing a system which would afford a maximum of flexibility—a system taking cognizance of the special requirements of personnel leaving the Active Forces for the Reserve, of National Guard members, and of men entering directly into the Reserve Forces.

Typical of the diverse life of the Nation, the youth of America presented many different problems in the impact of Army service upon their lives. Some, having completed their education and not having entered a permanent vocation, were in a position to enlist in the Army for a period of three or more years prior to entering the Reserve Forces. The training of these men to a high level of competence during their active service presented no problems.

Others, well started on their

BRIGADIER GENERAL L. V. HIGHTOWER was until recently Chief, Organization and Training Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army.

careers, could wait for induction, then serve two years of active duty for training before undertaking their Reserve obligation. Here again, the relatively extensive period of active service made training comparatively simple.

A MAJOR problem, however, was encountered in developing a plan by which young men who had completed their secondary schooling could discharge their military obligation, without undergoing an overly extended training period prior to entering college or a vocation. If such a training plan could be devised, the induction of these men into the Reserve Forces would be highly desirable for a number of reasons.

First, the youthfulness of this group would insure a maximum period of effective service in the Reserve. Secondly, they were at an age when the learning of new skills is most easily accomplished. Free of many of the obligations and uncertainties of the older inductees, they could be counted on to be enthusiastic and single-minded participants in training.

To accommodate these younger men, the Act provides that physically and mentally qualified men who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months may enlist in a reserve component for a period of eight years. Persons enlisted in the Army Reserve under this provision will receive an initial period of six months active duty for training with the Active Army. Such active duty for training is also available to National Guard personnel.

THIS TYPE of enlistment, while

providing an opportunity for Army service to a desirable group of men, has made necessary the development of a special training program—the Army Six Months Training Plan. This training is designed to produce a soldier with sufficient basic, branch, and unit training to allow for his effective integration into a reserve component unit at the unit training level.

The training is designed to produce soldiers instilled with a sense of discipline and teamwork, with courage, aggressiveness, initiative, and similar attributes of leadership, whose physical condition and habits are conducive to the maintenance of physical and mental fitness. Such men should be imbued with an understanding of the worldwide responsibilities of the United States, and of the reasons why their military service is essential to the Nation's security.

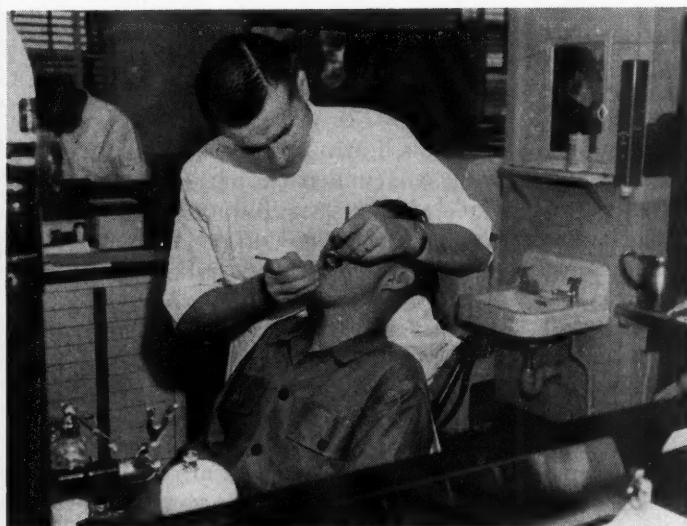
THE Six Months Plan is designed to train personnel for the entire range of arms and services of the Army. Under its provisions three general categories are established—the Combat Arms, the Technical Services, and Other Agencies.

Combat Arms include Armor, Antiaircraft, Field Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers.

Technical Services are composed of Medical, Signal, Ordnance, Chemical, Military Police, Transportation, and Quartermaster.

Included under Other Agencies are Adjutant General, Finance, Military Intelligence, Information and Education, Civil Affairs and Military Government, Psychological Warfare and Special Forces, and Army Security Agency.

REPORTING IN
*. . . Outfitted in
 new clothing,
 group begins six
 months training.*



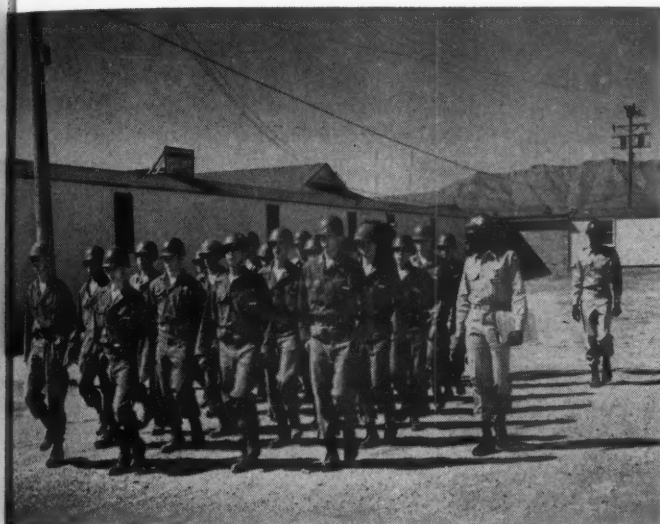
**PHYSICAL
 CHECKUP . . .**
*Medical and den-
 tal checking of
 every trainee fol-
 lows quickly.*

**INDOCTRINA-
 TION ...** Lectures,
*such as this one on
 Military Code of
 Justice, orient
 trainees on many
 aspects of Army
 life.*



MENTAL TESTS

... A battery of tests during first week gives a clear picture of ability, education, potentials for special training.



DISMOUNTED DRILL

... The basis for more intricate training to follow is laid under watchful eyes of expert instructors.

MANUAL OF ARMS

... The soldier learns how to handle the rifle preliminary to advanced training with more complex weapons and equipment.



The plan will utilize the following training stations:

Training Installations

Planned Branch Training

COMBAT ARMS

Fort Bliss, Texas	Antiaircraft
Fort Knox, Kentucky	Armor, Infantry
Fort Ord, California	Infantry
Fort Jackson, South Carolina	Infantry
Camp Chaffee, Arkansas	Field Artillery
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri	Engineers

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Fort McClellan, Alabama	Chemical
Fort Sam Houston, Texas	Medical
Camp Gordon, Georgia	Signal, Military Police
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland	Ordnance
Fort Lee, Virginia	Quartermaster
Fort Eustis, Virginia	Transportation

OTHER AGENCIES

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana	Finance
Fort Holabird, Maryland	Military Intelligence
Fort Devens, Massachusetts	Army Security Agency
Fort Slocum, New York	Information and Education
Fort Bragg, North Carolina	Psychological Warfare

APPROXIMATELY four of the twenty-six weeks available under the plan will be utilized by such non-training activities as reception, processing, travel, and leave. The remaining twenty-two weeks will be divided into three training phases.

The first phase—Basic Combat Training which is received at the training installation nearest the home of the trainee—is common to all individuals. It is designed to produce a soldier well-grounded in basic military subjects and in the fundamentals of ground combat, to include the ability to participate as a member of the infantry rifle platoon. Besides learning the reason why he fights, the individual learns the basic combat skills which instill confidence in his individual weapons, and in his ability to meet an enemy in ground combat and destroy him. This phase, conducted at each of the Combat Arms train-

ing installations, will occupy eight weeks.

On completion of this phase of training, a trainee is assigned to an installation where the appropriate advanced individual training is conducted in Combat Arms, Technical Services or Other Agencies.

The second phase—Advanced Individual Training—whether conducted by training centers or service schools, is designed to equip the trainee with the knowledge and skills required for the performance of duty in the particular branch or specialty to which he is assigned. Emphasis will be placed upon basic branch training. Only branch training will be provided for all trainees, thereby precluding school training of personnel in other than the trainee's respective branch school. Eight weeks will be devoted to this phase.

The third phase—Unit Training—will occupy the remaining six weeks of the active duty for train-

ing period. Individuals will perform their appropriate operational roles in small units to include company, where practicable. At this stage also, leaders and semiskilled specialists will complete their training as members of groups and teams. A substantial portion of this training will include operation under field conditions.

FOR THOSE assigned to Other Agencies, the following provisions have been made: Adjutant General personnel, except Bandsmen, will take the Basic Army Administration Course at Fort Knox, Fort Ord, Fort Leonard Wood, Fort Jackson, and Camp Chaffee. Bandsmen will receive advanced individual training as Light Weapons Infantrymen at Forts Jackson and Ord.

Finance personnel will enter the resident Finance Clerk's Course at the Army Finance School, Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Training of Intelligence enlistees will be conducted by the Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, while Army Security Agency personnel will receive schooling at Fort Devens. The Army Information School, Fort Slocum, will train Troop Information and Education specialists, and the Psychological Warfare Center at Fort Bragg will receive personnel assigned to that field.

In scheduling school training for enlistees under the Plan, men will be enrolled in the regular courses and classes of existing Army service schools, although additional classes may be inaugurated to meet special needs. Following the initial eight weeks of basic training and while awaiting the start of school courses, the trainee will remain at

the center where he received his basic training, and will undergo advanced individual training until the class convenes.

As a further step in conserving time, the trainee will perform only essential administrative functions such as kitchen police, barracks orderly, and charge of quarters.

In order that Puerto Ricans may participate in the program, a special training schedule has been prepared to take effect January 1956. This schedule provides eight weeks of English language training prior to the first regular training phase, a reduction of the second phase from eight to five weeks, and the elimination of the third (Unit Training) phase.

Personnel enlisting under the program will be assigned to Reserve Forces Act training companies established within the present framework of the training base.

In view of the youth of trainees under the six months plan, particular attention will be given to character guidance, opportunities for participation in religious services and activities, and provision of wholesome sports and recreational programs. Special emphasis also will be given to the Army Safety Program and the instilling of sound safety principles.

ALTHOUGH the first groups of volunteers for the six months of active duty for training reported on 3 October 1955, it already is evident that many of the hoped-for benefits are being attained. The young men have shown a remarkable capacity to learn; and their physical endurance and enthusiasm have astonished veteran training officers. They display an interest

in every aspect of their training, and a competitive spirit which has led to many outstanding individual performances.

If the early promise of this program is borne out as it matures, the Army will not only have added a valuable source of well-trained

Reserve personnel—it will have demonstrated that, notwithstanding the complicated materiel and techniques of the ground forces of today, soldiers can be produced in six months who are capable of being assimilated into unit training programs of the reserve components.

Lessons from the Past

In our 180 year history we have fought eight major wars. Yet for all these 180 years, our Republic has prided itself on its refusal to maintain large standing military forces. We have relied on the Minute Man—the civilian soldier—the citizen called suddenly to arms.

This system, however noble in its motives, has been unfair in its results both to these men and to the Nation. Each time war has come, we have met its first onslaught almost with our bare hands.

The military posture we have set for our Armed Forces has fluctuated feverishly with the climate of world affairs. These figures tell their own story.

The freedom we needed 250,000 men to win in the Revolutionary War, we entrusted to an Army of only eighty soldiers when the Continental Army was disbanded.

In 1812, we called nearly 300,000 to the colors. Following the war, we sent home all but 5,000.

Sixteen thousand was the effective Army force with which we began the war to save the Union. Eventually, 2,000,000 from the North faced more than a million in the Confederacy. After peace was won, we had but 25,000 to keep it.

In 1917, 200,000 men were available to meet a crisis that needed 4,000,000 to resolve.

We had 190,000 Army regulars on guard in 1939. Some 10,420,000 took up arms in that service before our security was temporarily restored.

Seven times we studied the same lesson—studied it to our enormous cost in blood and treasure—and seven times we threw away the book.

For when war thundered down from the hills of North Korea, the lesson remained to be learned. Over 600,000 men who had faced fire in World War II were called on by all services to receive that baptism a second time. Yet more than a million and a half non-veterans who had since come of age were never called because they could not be made ready in time.

Our country paid in the desperate effort by which we clawed our way back from the brink of humiliating—and potentially disastrous—defeat.

*Charles C. Finucane, Under Secretary of the Army
in an address before the Milwaukee Civic Alliance,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 25 October 1955.*

"Your Life Plans and the Armed Forces"

High School Study Unit

Aids Career Planning

ANSWERS to many questions concerning the future educational and vocational plans of youth in relation to the obligations for military service are contained in *Your Life Plans and the Armed Forces*, now being distributed to high schools.

To round out the study unit, a teacher's handbook is being sent to instructors and teachers along with the student's book. The unit was prepared by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and published by the American Council on Education.

Included in the unit are an "Inventory and Data Sheet," a "Vocational Summary Chart" and a "Career Chart" to aid the student to plan his or her future by analyzing interests, abilities and standards. These are considered of special value in schools that do not maintain full vocational guidance staffs.

Pertinent military obligations and options, including those contained in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, are clearly set forth so that students may be fully informed of all available alternatives.

Courses of study available in the various Armed Forces, their bearing and relationship to civilian occupations, and opportunities for advancement, are set forth clearly and concisely in the 160-page book. The publication also contains data on career opportunities in the various Armed Forces.

"No longer can the high school youth plan solely in terms of integrating his educational activities and his vocational plans," the foreword in the teacher's guide states. "Sometime, somewhere, a period of military service must enter the picture. This creates many problems . . . and raises numerous questions. . . .

"If these young people do not find solutions . . . and do not know where to turn to find adequate answers, they may

become confused. This confusion often leads to feelings of frustration and inadequacy which may be translated into undesirable attitudes."

THE STUDENT'S book outlines typical career charts which a high school student can use to plot his ten-year goal after graduation. Examples illustrate how the individual may integrate his military obligations with various careers ranging from shops and trades to the professions.

In the section describing opportunities in the military service, educational facilities for both on-duty and off-duty are presented. In addition to an extensive choice of academic subjects, it is pointed out that there are more than 500 different job classifications in the Army, most with related civilian skills.

For guidance of students, the various military obligations and options are set forth in a separate section. Included is an outline of opportunities for attendance at the various service academies.

Part Two of the book presents in detail the educational opportunities available through the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI), the service schools, and educational programs of the various services. Also described are the various opportunities for enrollment in Officer Candidate School ROTC, and military extension courses.

Cooperating with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in preparing the study unit were many regional and national educational associations, as well as the Department of Defense. Copies of the text and workbook are being sent to each senior secondary school by the publisher in cooperation with the National Association of Secondary School Principals and the Office of Armed Forces Information and Education.

*Reserve training can strengthen individual character
by virtue of the inherent*

Moral Values In Military Service

Chaplain (Major General) Patrick J. Ryan

THE EMPHASIS which the military has constantly put upon the religious and moral life of its members stems from two basic factors. First, the military has a responsibility to insure that no man or woman is deprived of this portion of his traditional American heritage because of military service. Second, it joins with the entire Nation in acknowledging that only in and through acceptance and practice of fundamental religious concepts does an individual, man or woman, soldier or civilian, realize his full potentialities.

The mission of the Armed Forces is to provide the strongest arm possible for the Nation's defense. Experience has shown that maximum strength does not abide in sheer physical power, nor has ultimate victory been contingent upon the strongest legions; rather, it has always had a definite relation to the moral and spiritual fiber of individual soldiers and those who lead them.

These concepts have guided the development of a strong religious program in the Army. This far

reaching religious program, which has thus far supported and served the Active Establishment, will now be applied with renewed vigor in the interest of Reservists.

With wider experience and new understanding, a major portion of our Active Army recognizes the importance of religion to the soldier's well being. The extent to which the soldier himself and his family as well have accepted the many available opportunities for religious development was revealed in an analysis compiled by the Office, Chief of Chaplains for the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1956. Attendance at the worship services, receipt of the sacraments, and participation in religious education classes were above the projected numbers, and represented substantial gains.

In Fiscal Year 1955 the total attendance at worship in military chapels was 17,913,501. This total does not include figures for attendance at other religious functions. It is significant to note that within the same year chaplains baptized into the respective faiths a total of 13,282.

Thus the Reservist's opportunity for the religious life is actually enhanced when he joins a great com-

CHAPLAIN (MAJOR GENERAL) PATRICK J. RYAN is Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army.

pany of American citizens who are already participating and progressively supporting the Army-wide religious program.

IN ADDITION, what does the Army offer to encourage and aid the soldier in the pursuit of his religious life? What is the chance that the religious life may for the first time make some appeal to a lad heretofore untouched and disinterested?

First of all, no young Reservist will make his way into any Army installation without immediately being made aware that his church is there with him. In our oversea installations are 405 chapels. In the Continental United States there are 398. At every point of his training the chapel will confront and challenge him. Every company bulletin board will announce the varied services at the various chapels across the post and even in nearby communities.

The church is here. He has not left it on the corner of Main and Broadway in his own home town. It is an important landmark at every post, camp, and station. And more important still, he will discover that the minister, the priest, the rabbi—all have come along with him. His chaplain is but one of the thousands of clergymen who have volunteered to follow the soldier into his military life.

The various denominations have encouraged and urged their respective clergymen to volunteer for this important field of ministry. They have given some of their best to the Chaplain service. One of our large denominations recently recorded these words in describing the quality of its chaplains: "Many of our finest pastors, following college and seminary training and civilian pastoral experience, enter the chaplaincy. There they render preaching, pastoral and counseling services. Following in the footsteps

of Jesus they heal the broken-hearted, give sight to the spiritually blind and set at liberty the bruised. They are missionaries in the truest sense of the word. They rejoice over large evangelistic results (frequently baptizing more than a hundred people a year). Often young men and women dedi-

cate themselves to full-time Christian service under their leadership.*

"Our finest pastors—into the chaplaincy." This is characteristic of the support the churches of America extend to the military. Well-trained clergymen are quickly oriented and adjusted into the military framework, and set to their ministry with immediate and far-reaching results.

What can the Reservist expect

* Joseph H. Heartberg in the January 1955 issue of *Tomorrow*, published by the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the American Baptist Convention.



in the way of religious aid and assistance? First, he has a well-appointed place to worship, furnished with the familiar appointments of his home church. He has a counselor to whom he may turn when puzzled, troubled, or distressed. He has a teacher in case he desires to pursue further his religious life; or he has a spur, a stimulant, a constant reminder in case he lags.

But in the largest sense, the spiritual life of the Reservist is enhanced and strengthened by a pattern of religious worship and instruction similar to that which he knew at home. There are the customary worship services on the Sabbath, Sunday Schools and religious instruction, confession and counselling, choir participation and special chapel activities. When he is ill the chaplain will visit him; when in trouble the chaplain will assist.

In the final analysis the enhancing and strengthening of the spiritual life of the young Reservist—as of any other soldier—will be in ratio to his response to the many opportunities offered. In no area of his religious life does he come under any compulsion or constraint—it is all purely voluntary.

In the fields of basic morality and integrity, however, he will be plied with indoctrination through the Character Guidance Program which the military service deems rightfully coming within its required province. Objective of the Program is to develop high standards of personal conduct among servicemen.

The chaplain is one of the chief participants in the Program, and has vital concern in the morality and integrity of his men. To this end the Character Guidance Discussion Topics have been de-

veloped. Here the chaplain—given time in the training schedule—sets forth basic concepts of duty, honesty, honor, and all that contributes to the integrity of the human personality.

ARMY chaplains are being reminded of their enlarged responsibility stemming from this program. The following is an excerpt from a letter dispatched to the command chaplains in the Continental United States.

“Dear Chaplain:

“As you know, the Army is presently engaged in implementing the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The purpose of the program is to provide a strong civilian reserve that will be capable of defending our Nation in case of mobilization. Every branch of service, including chaplains, has a major responsibility for the ultimate success of this program.

“There are two areas in which chaplains can be particularly helpful and effective . . .

“First, we must exert every effort to insure that the moral and religious atmosphere surrounding the young men in training is of the highest order . . .

“We should look upon this program as a new opportunity to participate effectively in moulding the character of young American manhood during a very impressionable period. Chaplains serving these training units are in a highly critical position.

“Ingenuity and effort directed toward preparation and utilization of the Character Guidance Discussion Topics will assure that the chaplains’ role in the Character Guidance Program meets with good results. Chaplains must prepare and pursue programs of religious instruction and afford opportunity for worship which will attract servicemen in off-duty hours.

"Secondly, chaplains can render assistance in the area of public information. We should enlist and cultivate the support and assistance of our civilian colleagues, especially in areas adjacent to the respective installations. It would be beneficial to bring the clergymen to the training centers so that they can see at firsthand what type of training our young men are receiving. They should also be familiar with the various religious and educational activities on the post.

"Our Army Reserve and National Guard chaplains not on active duty should also be included in the program. . . . Those of us in the Active Army can assist these chaplains by providing them with information. It should be emphasized that our role in

the Reserve Forces Program at this point is not in the area of recruiting but is primarily concerned with providing reserve component chaplains with accurate and current information so that they may assist persons in their communities in understanding the enlistment and training provisions of the program."

IT IS our firm determination that within the six months of active duty for training, in which so many young Americans will launch a military career, the chaplain's effort will not be spared to furnish the new Reservist with the ministrations of his religion, and the appeal to his better self at all times.

Our young people must not believe—and their elders must not encourage them to believe—that they are going out of a good world into a world that is bad for them when they put on a uniform. A man undergoing military training is a person. If he chooses to, he can become a better person—as much better as he chooses—and not a worse. Does anyone suppose that George Washington was less a person because he was a soldier? Or that he did not grow *as* a person *while* he was a soldier?

*From a sermon, "Our Personal Lives
Need Not Diminish" by A. Powell Davies,
All Souls' Church, Washington, D. C.*

National Security Training Commission's role in

Safeguarding the Trainee's Health, Welfare and Morals

AMONG ITS provisions, the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 stipulates that the National Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a program of recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare and morals of Reservists engaged in the six months of active duty for training.

In addition, the law requires the Commission to make annual reports to the Congress regarding the welfare of trainees. To fulfill this responsibility, Commission members will visit various military installations regularly.

On 1 October 1955, almost simultaneously with the commencement of the new Reserve program, the Commission submitted its recommendations to the Secretary of Defense.

With praise for the large volume and comprehensive nature of regulations already in force, the Commission declared: "In large measure our recommendations are that the present excellent practices and regulations of the Armed Forces be continued for the benefit of those undergoing Reserve training."

Recommendations on welfare are concerned with the formation of local citizens advisory committees, educational activities, athletics, recreational facilities, religious opportunities for all faiths, legal rights of the individual, provision of adequate instruction, and safeguards for the rights and privileges of the individual to include benefits of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940.

The Commission also recommended that services of leaders in the fields of education, religion, recreation, medicine, social conditions, psychology and others be asked to cooperate in evaluating the entire program.

IN THE report on morals, the Commission urged that present laws regarding prostitution, selling of intoxicating beverages,

and others be strictly enforced. It recommended that "no person who has been convicted of any felony should be permitted to enlist into the program." It also recommended that off-post passes be marked *MINOR* for trainees under age.

In the area of health, it was recommended that physical and mental hygiene be encouraged, and that hospital, medical, surgical and dental care be provided in the same manner as for the Armed Forces in general. If the individual so desired, it was recommended that he be retained beyond the training period for hospital or other care.

Due regard for safety in training was urged, and it was also specifically stated that "the military departments should conduct intensive and realistic military training." Use of privately owned motor vehicles should be strictly supervised, and all should be registered, it was emphasized. All recreational activities should be closely supervised.

The Commission urged that trainees be allowed direct access to members of the group and its representatives.

The report was signed by Julius Ochs Adler, vice president of the New York Times, who died a few days after it was completed. Other members are Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, California, attorney and former national commander of the American Legion; A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists; General Walter Bedell Smith (*USA Ret.*), former Under Secretary of State, Ambassador to Russia and now vice chairman of the American Machine and Foundry Company and chairman of the Board of the American Heritage Foundation; and Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid (*USN Ret.*), former commander of the U. S. 7th Fleet. David Sarnoff, board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, has been named as new Chairman of the Commission.

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Under the six-months active duty for training option

Guardsmen Can Benefit

Major General Edgar C. Erickson

THROUGH the years the Army National Guard has striven, within the limitations of time, funds and facilities, to reach the highest possible degree of strength and training efficiency. Essential to this endeavor, Guard commanders have long recognized the need to improve the basic individual training of its non-prior service members.

MAJOR GENERAL EDGAR C. ERICKSON is Chief, National Guard Bureau.

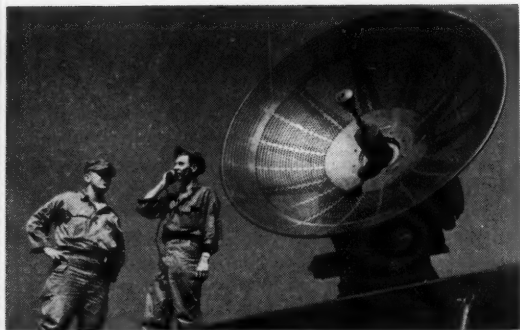
While the National Guard itself best appreciates this need to improve its basic training stature, veteran commanders are quick to point out that today's Guard has achieved a mobilization potential undreamed of before World War II.

The basic training programs authorized by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 provide the Guard with the means to give this much needed training to its young recruits. The

During Intensive Training . . .



Men Operate Radar . . .



Maneuver in Tanks . . .



Act allows National Guardsmen who enlisted while under 18½ years of age to volunteer for six months of active duty for training.

Training, then, is the principal interest of the National Guard in the Act—training that in time will further increase the mobilization readiness of the more than 5,200 units of the Army National Guard.

The realistic self-scrutiny of National Guard training and the ready admission that there is area for improvement is not by any means intended to convey the impression that given sufficient time the National Guard can not turn a young citizen into a trained soldier. It can, it has, and it does.

WHAT THE ACT provides, in substance, is a means of more rapidly and more effectively filling the ranks of Guard units with basically trained soldiers. Since the Guard has hitherto depended almost entirely on its own programs to train its recruits in basic subjects, implementation of the Act by the Army is a long step towards improving the mobilization readiness of the Army National Guard. Utilization of this means also will conserve the unit's limited training time for more advanced training.

It is understandable that a man attending weekly training assemblies and 15-day annual field training periods with his National Guard unit normally takes two or more years to reach a stage where he could be considered basically trained as a soldier. The Act makes it possible to accomplish in six months this phase of training plus some basic unit training.

The Army six-month program unquestionably has certain other ad-

vantages. Six months of intensive, concentrated instruction allows for full exposure of the trainee to Army living, discipline, routine, customs of the service, as well as uninterrupted training and study.

In the case of the National Guard, the six months of active duty for training is entirely voluntary. However, every effort is being made in Guard organizations of the various States to encourage the maximum number of recruits to volunteer for this training. On completion of six months active duty for training, the Guardsman returns to his organization to serve the remainder of a total of eight years.

The six months period carries the recruit through basic and advanced individual training and basic unit training. He is thus ready, on return to his National Guard unit, to be fitted into his assigned Table of Organization position.

THE advantages of this program both to the individual and to his unit are readily apparent. The Guardsman who completes six months active duty for training is certainly the man with the best chances for advancement after he returns to his unit. Indeed, basic training is a foundation on which this Guardsman may well build a career as a noncommissioned or commissioned officer.

If his interest does not lie in a professional military career, the six months of active duty for training serves to reduce his obligation from "service until age 28" to a total of eight years.

The Act itself and the program as implemented by the Army are expressly designed, of course, to strengthen our Ready Reserve.

Work Antiaircraft Guns . . .



Become Expert Riflemen . . .



Practice Night Firing . . .



Therefore while the advantages accruing to the individual are important, the benefits to his organization are even more so.

Overall training efficiency of National Guard units is bound to improve in direct ratio to the number of recruits who take this six months of active duty for training. A unit commander who is successful in attracting all or most of his recruits into the program will find that he has a wider selection of trained men to fill the key positions in his organization more quickly; he will moreover have a larger pool of men

qualified for advancement to non-commissioned ranks, and in some instances to commissioned status.

In the first three months following the start of this new program, more than 1,100 National Guardsmen volunteered for the six months active duty for training. As interest is developed at the unit levels it is hoped to increase the monthly input from Guard organizations.

The first favorable effects of the training provided under the Act should be noticeable in 1956 when National Guard units take to the field for summer training.





As A Trainee Sees It

Private Michael D. Koplow

THIS is being written atop an olive drab wooden footlocker in a yellow frame U. S. Army barracks at Fort Knox, Kentucky. I am a Bostonian, 18, and spent one year at Yale, where I studied hard, made a C average. This Fall, just before I planned registration for my sophomore year, I heard about the Army's new six-months Reserve program. My parents and I agreed it seemed a good way to get the Army obligation out of the way; so I joined up.

With what must have been a touching dramatic scene at the Boston train station, I said goodbye to my parents, shook hands with my Yale buddies, told my mother to be sure to take care of my charcoal suits and Brooks sweater; then I was handed my dufflebag by my father which contained some underwear, socks, and other personal items.

The train was on time; I was Army-bound to Fort Knox. Within me I felt a surge of power and ma-

turity, looking to the future with the confidence of a Sir Galahad, as gallant as an Ernie Pyle character about to be glamorized in the morning newspapers.

I felt, possibly for the first time in my life, as an adult; I sneered quietly at the "No Smoking" sign, peered with an air of boredom out at the fleeting images of New England buildings and cars we passed. Removing from the inside pocket of my tweed sports jacket a paper-backed edition of *From Here to Eternity*, I set myself to re-reading it, certain that soon I would be a part of it.

Somewhere through Pennsylvania, I met some other guys my age also headed for soldierhood at Fort Knox. As strangers suddenly become allies in times of possible disaster, we became solid friends.

What we expected to find on arrival at Knox is not quite certain, but we would not have been surprised if we were to face the firing

PRIVATE MICHAEL D. KOPLOW, a six-month enlistee under the Army Reserve Program, received his initial training at the Armored Replacement Training Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky.



Families are encouraged to visit the six months trainees to see how they live, work, play. Here a youthful Reservist entertains family group at Fort Ord.

squad. Some of the 17-year-olds reported that they had brothers who fought in World War II and Korea and that for entertainment in the Army one usually dug seven-foot ditches, polished boots, and took pleasant hikes over the countryside, sometimes for ten miles.

FINALLY we arrived. First impressions being lasting ones, I am now sorry that I had any fear of the future. For as the Army bus stopped, we were met, not by firing squads or man-eating Sergeants but by a pleasant graying General. He shook our hands, welcomed us to the Armored Replacement Training Center, and later we learned he is Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Myers,

our commander. We were then ushered to a massive clean mess hall, given a hot meal of roast beef, hashbrown potatoes, two vegetables, cake, milk, ice cream, and were not forced to eat hominy grits.

We spent the next three days taking physical examinations, getting shots which will probably make us immune to every disease known to mankind, and took endless mental examinations, designed to determine how brilliant we are.

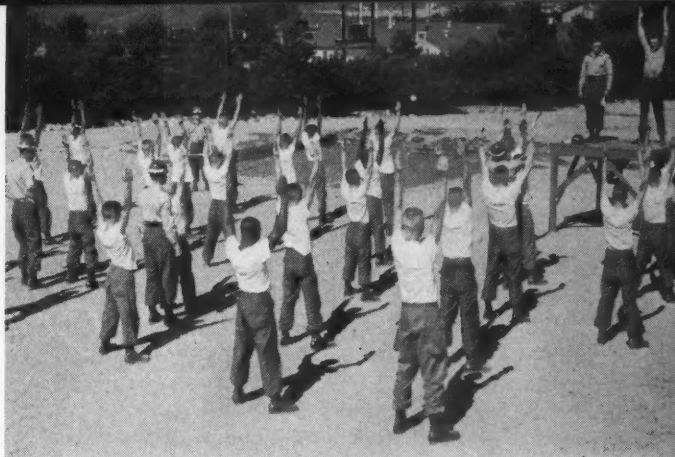
Then after the first week we were fully prepared, with uniforms that fit surprisingly well, to become soldiers.

My expectations of the six-months program never were, and



Not the "man-eating Sergeants" they expected, but a general met the young Reservists, as did Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, then Deputy Commanding General of Sixth Army, Fort Ord.

Beginning their physical conditioning routine, Reserve Forces Act volunteers are put through a session of calisthenics.



are not now, to find at Fort Knox an endless picnic or garden party. After the first week we received training, were taught to march and to carry our M-1 rifle properly, the purpose of military courtesy, personal hygiene. The Sergeants who guided us did not baby us or serve us breakfast in bed. They mean what they say and know what they're talking about. We have plenty of time for Sergeants, believe me.

Our impressions of Sergeants are good ones; they are fair and in my group of trainees, there is not one boy who doesn't have great respect for them.

According to our Sergeant, we're learning pretty fast. Over 250 of

our initial group now are entering the sixth week and we are pretty sharp in drill. One Sarge, who's been in the Army 25 years, said the other day we learned more quickly than regular draftees.

"These guys are so young they don't have to 'un-learn' anything," one Sarge said to a Captain. "We teach them one way; that's how it's to be done, and that's the way they do it."

Because we are so young, lots of older soldiers around style us the "Beardless Wonders." There are some boys who don't shave yet.

All the individuals I'm associated with are taking this program very seriously. They follow commands to the letter. Sometimes this gets

"Our impressions of Sergeants are good ones; they are fair and there is not one boy who doesn't have great respect for them."



them in trouble. I'll never forget the first day of drill when it was overcast and the Sarge figured it would rain. He got on the Public Address system at six in the morning and sounded off, "Okay, you guys, fall out fast . . . with your raincoats."

Some of the guys hustled outside wearing their raincoats, all right, but they had no clothes on underneath.

On looking back over the six weeks, most of the boys agree with me that we did the right thing in enlisting. It is hard work and, as I said it is no party. But we are learning to be soldiers in six months, then we can go back to

college or to work without any Army duty cutting in on us. Lots of the boys I'm with are planning to get married in the Fall and won't have to wait to complete two years of Army life before they are able to live a normal civilian married life.

And there is nothing like going into the Army, fulfilling your duty, and having no more worries about the draft board haunting you in the middle of your sophomore year in college or your first anniversary of marriage. My advice is: If you're young (17-18½), and can travel, join us—you don't need a tux.



Views on the
Reserve Forces Act
By Some
Leading Americans

Opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent official policies of the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, or any of their agencies.

THE CASE FOR A "WELL-ORGANIZED"

The Honorable Overton Brooks

*"Americans, indeed all free men,
remember that in the final choice
a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden
as a prisoner's chains."*

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE IDEA of a Reserve is nothing new. George Washington, the first President of the United States, mentioned in one of his great messages to the American people on the state of the Union,



the need for what he called a "well-organized militia."

In his reference to the militia as the great bulwark of liberty and independence, Washington alluded to a well-trained and well-established organization. The future tranquility of the United States, he wrote, was dependent in a great measure upon the contemplated peacetime military establishment. The only insurance against insult, hostility, and the calamities of war "is to put the National Militia in such a condition as that they may appear truly respectable in the eyes of our friends and formidable to those who would otherwise become our enemies."

Calling upon the lessons of the historical past to demonstrate the

THE HONORABLE OVERTON BROOKS is Vice Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, and Chairman of its Subcommittee No. 1, which has primary interest in Reserve affairs, Congress of the United States.

GAZED MILITIA"



utility of a well-organized militia, Washington drew attention to the greatness of Rome and Greece and the example of Switzerland. And after assuring himself that the American people were too well acquainted with the merits of a strong militia to dwell at length upon the subject, he proceeded to the heart of the problem. Citizenship in a free government, he said, implied an obligation to defend its freedom.

Throughout the history of the thirteen Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard there was a volunteer militia. It was first organized to

provide protection against the incursions of the savage redskins who sought to terrorize the colonists.

IN EVERY WAR since the birth of this Republic components of our Reserve have served in the Active Army. In the War of 1812, they were used to man our forts and garrisons throughout the continental United States. In the War with Spain our Reserves were sent overseas—to Cuba and Puerto Rico. But before they were dispatched they had to be trained to meet the emergency.

In the two great World Wars

that we in our lifetime have passed through, we sent our Reserves into the field in large numbers to back up the Regular establishment, but they went into combat only after they had received long periods of training.

It was my privilege to serve in World War I, and it was twelve months after the declaration of war before we had a major fighting unit in France on the Western Front. In World War II we trained our National Guard for eighteen long months before they were in shape to meet our enemies in the Atlantic and in the Pacific.

In Korea we had to call upon those who had borne the heavy brunt of battle in World War II. I think it is unfair to ask a man to fight in a great war, like World War II, then have to turn around and call that same man out of his home, away from his family, his business, his obligations and his ties to fight another war such as we had in Korea.

Moreover, as Elihu Root, the famous Secretary of War and later of State, inscribed in our books of history: "The great lesson of our wars is that they must be carried to a conclusion by citizen soldiers and these soldiers must be trained. To thrust untrained citizens into the field is nothing short of death by government order."

WE IN THE Congress hope that we have provided for a Reserve establishment which will permit us to broaden the obligation of citizenship and the military obligation as well, so that if a future Korea occurs in the history of this country we can reach down and call upon men who are not veterans

but who are nevertheless well trained and prepared for combat.

The purpose of the newly enacted Reserve Forces Act of 1955 is to provide trained men in adequate numbers to our Reserve Forces so that they may be mobilized quickly to augment the Active Forces in the event of war or national emergency.

Previous legislation—i.e., the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952—contained no provisions by which participation could be enforced. There was a dearth of volunteers for participation in unit training; and as a result, units of the Army Reserve could not be developed to a point which would permit their early use after mobilization. The new Act is designed to establish a clear obligation for participation, and effective measures to insure compliance with this obligation.

The new Reserve Forces Act of 1955 differs from the original National Reserve Plan proposed by the Department of Defense. The final bill was a compromise between compulsory and volunteer Reserve training, with certain incentives thrown in to produce a needed hard core of experienced personnel.

The organizational structure of the reserve components—consisting of the Ready, Standby, and Retired Reserve—remains unchanged under the new Act. The authorized strength of the Ready Reserve for all Services is raised from 1,500,000 to 2,900,000. Excluded from this total until 1 July 1957 are all persons who have an obligation on the date of enactment of the Act who are not actively participating. The Army's portion of this Ready Reserve is established at 1,692,000

and it will contain all of the organized units needed to meet the requirements of the early phases of war or general mobilization.

Personnel who have been on active service prior to the enactment of the new law are not obligated to train further. They can be recalled involuntarily only in the event of a national emergency, although they retain their eight-year obligation and remain in the Ready Reserve. They are encouraged to volunteer to participate actively in the Ready Reserve training program. Compulsory service in the Reserve Forces is limited to those who enter the Armed Forces after 9 August 1955, the date of enactment.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—*Major stipulations of the new law are summarized in "The Reserve Forces Act of 1955," page 28.*)

OVER-ALL, the purpose of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 is to provide the machinery by which our Reserve Forces may be so organized and trained that, in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the Active Forces in combat and to carry out the internal security missions in the United States.

I believe in a strong national de-

fense as a best means of maintaining peace and security. Strength in times of peace prevents war. As George Washington urged, I believe in a reasonably small regular Defense Establishment and a strong, well-organized, well-equipped, and well-trained Reserve.

In every age of the history of this Republic we have needlessly thrown countless thousands of lives of brave Americans into the maw of the god of war. The hillsides of this country and of other countries are covered with the white crosses of men, gallant and brave, who had not a chance because they were not trained and not prepared for the emergencies.

In my judgment, World War I could have been averted with a well-trained and well-prepared civilian reserve. Perhaps other wars might have been averted and many lost battles might have been won had we been ready with our civilian reserve for the critical occasion. The history of this Nation, as brilliant as it presently is, might have been even brighter and its destiny even more sharply resplendent had we followed the counsels of our forefathers who urged a well-trained Reserve.

Industry's Stake In the Reserve Forces Act

Boyd Campbell, President

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

DIRECTLY or indirectly, the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 will affect the personnel and labor relations policies and practices of every American business enterprise.

For a year or two, it may create more problems for employers than it solves. But its long-range effects upon industrial personnel planning and upon industry's ability to expand its output in time of national emergency should be favorable.

American businessmen firmly believe that, now as in the past, the basic element of our Nation's military strength is the unparalleled productive capacity of our free market economy, and the ability to convert that capacity to meet war requirements with minimum delay.

But this strength can continue to grow and be maintained only if the three principal requirements of our industrial arsenal remain available in adequate quantities. Two of these are investment capital and

raw materials. The third is trained manpower—and that's the key to the businessman's interest in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

With military preparedness depending so heavily upon the scientific, technological and other skills of industry, it is imperative that employers who are helping to develop and provide the complex weapons of nuclear-age warfare, know where they stand regarding their most essential personnel.



This information is not now available to employers. And it won't be available until Defense officials have developed and can maintain strong, well-trained, readily available Reserve Forces to augment the Active Forces in time of emergency and

thereby minimize the involuntary withdrawal of skilled manpower from industry at the very moment when industry needs them most.

We do not now have Reserve Forces of the size or quality that are necessary. For this reason the

National Chamber of Commerce, in its capacity as the voice of American business, spearheaded the efforts of business and professional groups that were among those seeking favorable Congressional action on the new Reserve Forces Act.

Having succeeded in obtaining a law which, although lacking in some respects, should strengthen our Reserve Forces considerably, American businessmen also must assume part of the responsibility for seeing that it is fully implemented and properly administered.

THE outstanding feature of the Reserve Forces Act, from the businessman's point of view, is its long overdue recognition of what President Eisenhower calls "the essential manpower needs of defense-supporting industries as well as those of the Armed Forces."

For the first time in history, we now have a law which takes official note of the fact that we have one labor force, one manpower pool, and which attempts to make certain that the drain on this pool to meet military and civilian requirements is coordinated.

This feature of the law is reflected in those provisions which:

(a) Redefine the composition and mobilization responsibilities of the Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve, thereby giving employers an unprecedented opportunity to determine, in advance of any mobilization, which employees they are likely to lose first and which may be able to remain on the job.

(b) Require the continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve, thereby making certain that no one possessing a critical civilian skill is retained in

the Ready Reserve to perform a military job requiring a lesser skill.

(c) Authorize six months of "active duty for training," in lieu of two or more years of active duty, for key men in defense supporting industries, thereby reducing the length of time such persons are taken away from their important civilian positions.

These provisions and the programs they authorize cannot help but have a favorable effect upon industrial personnel planning. They also should insure a low rate of attrition for occupational reasons, whenever the Ready Reserve is mobilized.

BUT another feature of the law—a provision making participation in Reserve training mandatory for everyone entering the service after 9 August 1955—raises a host of troublesome questions.

Until 9 August, Reserve training was a voluntary matter and relatively few Reservists chose to participate. As a result, only a small percentage of companies with large numbers of Reservists on their payrolls felt it was necessary to adopt special policies regarding military leave and related subjects. Those that did were quite liberal in their policies affecting Reservists.

The prevailing practice among firms having such policies is to grant Reservists 15 days or two weeks of military leave in addition to vacation time. In most instances, Reservists draw no salaries—other than their military pay and allowances—while on military leave but receive full credit for seniority and other employee benefits.

Because of the new Reserve Forces Act, it is inevitable that

more and more young men will be participating in Reserve training. This will raise many questions regarding schedule adjustments to attend weekly drills, extra time off, with or without pay, to take part in field training exercises, and others too numerous to list.

In anticipation of these questions, as well as union demands for specific contract clauses to "protect" workers affected by the new law, most employers that already have special Reservist policies are reviewing them to determine their adequacy. Many other employers are considering the adoption of such policies for the first time.

LIKE so many other laws

enacted under our democratic processes, the success or failure of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 depends in large measure upon the understanding, cooperation and active support of the American public. This is particularly true of the business community which employs most of the young men upon whom the law imposes a mandatory obligation to participate in a peacetime Reserve training program.

I am confident that American businessmen everywhere will recognize not only the value of the law but also the moral obligation that it imposes upon them to make it as easy as possible for Reservists on their payroll to discharge their training obligations.

IN A RECENT LETTER to its 2,700 member organizations nation-wide, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has urged its members to sponsor Military Information Meetings in their respective communities "to answer the questions of young people and their parents about the meaning of the new Reserve Forces Act and the new programs established by the armed services."

In a special issue of a newsletter announcing the program, the Chamber urges its local Education and National Defense Committees to organize meetings of high school students and their parents, at which representatives of the military services will explain the active duty and reserve training obligations imposed by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and legislation amended thereby.

Primary purpose, the letter states, is "to acquaint young men with the alternative ways of discharging these obligations, with particular emphasis on the importance of building a career plan around the most convenient option."

DESIGNED TO GAIN more effective support for the Reserve program, the Department of Defense Reserve Award—a pennant for display and a citation certificate attesting to the award—will be given (as stated in AR 135-8) as tangible evidence of appreciation to civilian organizations that render outstanding cooperation to reservists and Reserve activities.

Any employer, company or business, regardless of size or the number of reservists employed, may be eligible. To be recommended for the award, an organization must show cooperation, evidenced by uniform policies in support of all Reserve activities such as granting leave for training; hiring, promotion or transfer of reservists without discrimination; making available facilities such as bulletin boards, meeting rooms, training aids and transportation; utilizing company publications, exhibits and advertising, and otherwise aiding employee-reservists in meeting their obligations.

Labor's Stake In the Reserve

George Meany

President, American Federation of Labor



THE DEBACLE at the recent Foreign Ministers Conference at Geneva serves to re-emphasize the need for maintaining a truly effective defense program in this country.

The members of the American Federation of Labor are peace-loving citizens. We fervently hope that our Armed Forces will never again be called into action. Nevertheless, we face up to the grim realities of the international situation.

Soviet leaders talk glibly of their desire for peace but they have failed to take any action to safeguard peace. They have never relinquished their aggressive policies nor renounced their vaunted ambition for world-wide domination.

Therefore we must be prepared. We must be prepared against the probability that the first blow will be struck by the enemy. We must be prepared against the possibility that hostilities may develop in such a way that it would not be feasible for us to utilize our supremacy in nuclear weapons. We must be pre-

pared, in that eventuality, to contend against the vastly superior manpower resources of the Soviet Empire.

These considerations were all taken into account by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor when it gave its endorsement, with certain reservations, to proposals for the establishment of a military reserve program in this country.

The main reservations which the Federation attaches to this endorsement are:

1—That a more up-to-date and meaningful training curriculum than the ordinary infantry drill be offered to reservists.

2—That Congress should place a statutory limit on the number of individuals who could be processed each year under the new training program.

3—That Congress should review the program in order to make any necessary revisions at the end of two years, instead of authorizing a four-year program.

4—That assurances be provided so that workers volunteering to participate in Reserve training will not be penalized at their regular jobs.

Editor's Note: Since this statement was issued, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations merged. Mr. Meany was named president of the new AFL-CIO organization.

From the Women's Viewpoint

Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman

President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

I WELCOME the opportunity to express the support of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. As women, we welcome a training program that can do a realistic job of equipping our sons and husbands to meet a national defense emergency, if it should come.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs—an organization of housewives and mothers—was chartered by Congress sixty-five years ago. Since then it has grown to a total world-wide membership of 11,000,000 women, the largest organization of its kind in the world.

The scope of our activities and concerns has also grown from small beginnings to present-day, international dimensions. Our clubwomen have reached into the problems of their own communities, of the Nation, and now of international affairs, with programs of action and service. They seek to meet needs as they see them.

At certain times, we invite our entire membership to join in a campaign for or against some special issue. We often point with pride to our pioneering efforts in the fields of public welfare, health,



prison reform, narcotic control, conservation of natural resources—many of which have resulted in concrete national legislation.

WHAT ARE some of the reactions of women in an organization such as ours to the provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

First of all, we must face the traditional basic reluctance of all women to accept the idea of military training for their sons and husbands. Secondly, there has been the attitude, deeply rooted in our

American culture, that our sons—and our Nation—should only get ready to fight *after* being attacked.

No one can minimize the part that American women played in pressing for demobilization after World War II. In the tide of our emotions, we were ill-advised—it now is apparent—to be so hasty in allowing our manpower and military equipment to be withdrawn from the national defense system. We learned our lesson with the onset of the Cold War and the beginning of the Communist aggression in Korea.

In June 1951, the General Federation of Women's Clubs established its own National Defense Department to enlist the cooperation of the membership in Civil Defense activities, in the recruitment of women for the armed services, in the purchase of defense bonds and in other programs relating to the defense effort.

In August 1955, Mrs. William H. Hasebroock, Chairman of the Federation's National Defense Division, wrote in a memorandum to our membership:

"Time may well become the key to our future survival. No longer can we expect an enemy to allow us time to convert our economy and take months to mount a military offensive. In the future, we may have to think in terms of weeks, days and even hours.

"To accomplish a well coordinated program we must have strong active military forces and yet not cripple our supporting economy by the weight of a huge military machine. That could produce results as catastrophic as the wars we seek to prevent.

"This leads us to seek the proper

combination of Active and Reserve Forces for security."

We feel that our previous systems of Reserves have not been adequate.

At the time of Korea, six hundred thousand reservists—those that had maintained voluntary reserve status since World War II—were recalled to active duty. Many of these men had had no drill, no training since 1945. A "refresher" was certainly needed. But the demand for so-called seasoned men to lead new recruits was far too urgent. The net result was higher casualties in Korea.

Since 1951, we have had a compulsory Reserve system, requiring every man to make an eight-year commitment upon entering the service. But it was still up to the individual to decide whether he wanted to keep up his training once he left active duty. Many of our men did not.

Now, by Act of the 84th Congress, every man will be *required* to keep up his military training for a certain number of years. This will be true regardless of the man's rank while in service; regardless of whether he enlisted, was drafted or entered with a National Guard unit; regardless of whether he was soldier, sailor, Marine or airman.

This new Act requires all of us to take a far greater responsibility, over a longer period of time, for the maintenance of a truly effective Reserve system. As wives and mothers, we shall have to see our young men take part in weekly drills and go off to summer training camps. The military experience will not be "gotten over with" as quickly as before.

If the new Act is efficiently im-

plemented, the reward will be the knowledge that our men are *trained* and *ready* should they be needed to keep America free. This was foreseen by our clubmembers in a resolution passed at the Federation's 1951 Convention which

called for a civilian reserve—constantly reinforced by newly trained men instead of a large professional standing army—in which the health, education and morals of young people during training and service were safeguarded.



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First Blow for Liberty

THE FIRST engagements of the Revolutionary War fought at Concord and Lexington are symbolic of the great deeds of American citizen-soldiers who have always answered the call to arms in defense of their democratic heritage.

Late on the night of 18 April 1775, a thousand British troops marched from Boston to seize ammunition supplies stored at Concord, 20 miles away, but Paul Revere and William Dawes got the signal, and rode their horses through the night by separate ways to warn the countryside that the British were coming.

At Lexington the King's troops found a company of 70 Minutemen—men who had been training for several months to be ready to fight at a minute's notice—drawn up on the village green. As the Redcoats approached, the American commander shouted to his small band, "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon! But if they want to have a war, let it begin here!"

THE British commander ordered the "rebels" to disperse. Some unknown soldier fired a shot, and then a British volley killed eight Americans.

The British continued to Concord where they found more Americans gathering for battle on a ridge opposite a bridge at the far end of town. The British destroyed the few supplies that had not already been removed by the colonists. When more militia had gathered from nearby towns, the Americans charged across the bridge, fired the "shot heard around the world," and forced the regulars to retreat.

When the British retraced their march along the hot, dusty road to Boston, Minutemen kept up a deadly fire from behind trees and stone walls along the way. The British lost nearly 300 killed and wounded before they reached the safety of their positions in Charleston. The citizen-soldiers of the Colonies had struck the first blow for liberty.

BACK COVER scene by an unknown contemporary artist depicts a dramatic episode of Lexington and Concord.

